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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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N. B.—Send for our new annual Gun Catalogue, No. 18, free of charge. [illegible]

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MANUFACTURER OF
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Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

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Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor.

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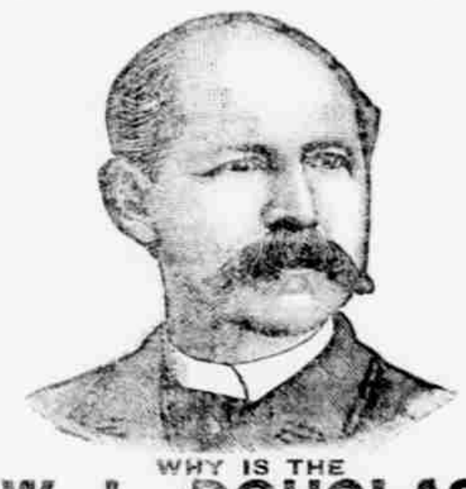

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It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

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Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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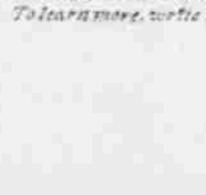

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Warranted the best Corn Dropper and most perfect Force-feed Fertilizer Distributor in the world. Send for Catalogue. Address A. B. FARQUHAR [illegible]

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester;" she lives in the light of the morning. To learn more, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

THE TREE'S GIFTS.

All decked in autumn red and gold,
A brave old tree raised high
His head, and many people saw,
As daily they passed by
And on them all the red leaves fell,
Each one its helpful tale to tell.

Unto the children romping by
The colors spoke of joy;
To maids the red meant love and life
And to the growing boy
It meant ambition, fire and youth,
So each one found a living truth.

The poet felt a blissful pain,
And in the glowing shower,
This ripened to a song, which moved
The world by its sad power.
The artist caught the beauty rare
And made a picture, wondrous fair.

The man of thought found in the leaves
A sermon strong and grand,
Which to a multitude he gave,
Inspiring heart and hand.
To saddened ones, the rustling breath
Said: "Life is strange; there is no death."

* * * * * * *

And when the last leaf fell the tree
Found comfort in the thought
That he who gives is ever rich,
And his heart failed not.
And now, through all his waiting days,
He lifts to Heaven a song of praise.
—Myrtle K. Cherryman, in Detroit Free Press.

FATE OF THE PENNIES.

Why It Is the Mint Is Coining Cents by Millions.

Ninety-Four Millions of Them Minted Last Year, and Still the Cry Is for More—Weight of a Dollar Bill—Mutilated Money.

What becomes of all the pennies?

It seems to be with them very much as it is with pins—nobody knows where and how they disappear. Yet they vanish in some fashion. Last year the Philadelphia mint coined 94,000,000 pennies. It would take a good-sized building to hold so many, but they did not begin to supply the never-satisfied demand for more. Just now the establishment referred to is hard at work manufacturing further supplies, and so it will continue.

Bronze cents are subject to more accidents than happen to any other United States coins. It is said that a penny changes hands in trade ten times for once that a dime passes from one pocket to another. Being of small value, these little pieces are not taken much care of. There are a thousand ways in which they get out of circulation, and thus the minting of them has to be kept up continually. The metal blanks from which they are made by the simple process of stamping are turned out for Uncle Sam by contract by a factory in Connecticut at the rate of a thousand for one dollar. As they come from the machines, fresh and new, they look like glittering gold.

One may get a notion of the number of pennies lost from the history of the old half cents. Of these, 800,000 were issued a few years ago. Where are they now? A few are in the cabinets of coin collectors. None have been returned to the mint for recoinage or are held by the treasury. Nobody sees them in circulation. All of them except some hundreds saved out by curio hunters have absolutely disappeared. Of the old copper pennies, 119,000,000 still remain unaccounted for, save that once in a long while one sees a specimen. There are more than 3,000,000 bronze two-cent pieces somewhere out of 4,500,000 of them that the government issued. Of nickel three-cent pieces, nearly 2,000,000 are yet outstanding, although it is seldom that one of them is come across.

In the treasury here one day recently the question came up as to the weight of a dollar bill. Scales of perfect accuracy were brought into requisition, and the surprising discovery was made that twenty-seven one-dollar notes weighed exactly as much as a twenty-dollar gold piece. The latter just balances 540 grains. However, the bills weighed were perfectly crisp and new. Trial made with soiled notes, such as come in every day for redemption, showed that twenty-seven of them weighed considerably more than the twenty-dollar coin. Every paper dollar on its way through the world continually accumulates dirt, so that after a year of use it is perceptibly heavier.

The actual weight of paper money which the treasury sends by express every year to all parts of the country is in the aggregate enormous. Since July 1 it has dispatched $38,000,000, nearly all of it in small notes, to the south and west for the purpose of moving the crops. The banks lend this this cash to the farmers on whatever they grow, and thus the products of the field are harvested and shipped.

Speaking of the redemption of paper money, a very novel and interesting application was made the other day to the division of the treasury which has this business in hand. The story, as it came out, was as follows:

An ingenious youth employed to sweep out a New York bank devoted attention for a considerable period to gathering up the crumbs from the tills in the shape of corners and other bits of notes such as get torn off and fall about in any place where dollars are counted. In the course of time he got together a quantity of scraps of the sort sufficient to fill a pint measure, and he sent them on to the redemption bureau at Washington in a box, with the explanation that they had been eaten by mice. He stated the amount at $200, and asked for new bills in exchange. His little game was betrayed on the face of it by the fact that the pieces forwarded represented, if anything, not less than $1,000. The usual affidavit was demanded from him, swearing to his loss; but he had not thought of that requirement and lacked the nerve to give it, luckily for himself.

Undoubtedly the redemption division does sometimes get swindled, though not often. The women experts employed to examine the money sent in are wonderfully skillful. It is marvelous how deftly they will poke over a few charred fragments of notes and set an accurate valuation upon them. The other day a poor woman in Ohio sent a wee corner of a $20 bill, with a pitiful story about her baby's having burnt it. Hardly more was left than a fragment big enough to show the figures of the denomination, but she will get the money back. Mice are great destroyers of paper currency, and some of the most hopeless specimens that come in have been chewed up for beds by those little rodents. Sometimes a pill box full of indistinguishable ashes will arrive, accompanied by a certificate stating the amount represented. Of course, such a case is hopeless. It is usually a kitchen-stove catastrophe.

Kitchen stoves burn up more cash every year than is lost in any other one way. People will confide their hoards to them for hiding, and when they are lighted the greenbacks go up in smoke. The greatest sum ever consumed by fire in this country was $1,000,000. That amount went up in smoke at the subtreasury, but the government was able to replace it at the cost of paper and printing. It has been estimated that one per cent. of all the paper money issued is lost or destroyed. Of the old fractional currency it is reckoned that $8,000,000 has been totally lost.

A few days ago an old colored man from across the Potomac in Virginia brought to the treasury an extraordinary looking lump of metal. He said that it was a lot of silver dollars, halves and quarters, which he had put in a tin can some years back and hidden in the stone wall of a barn by removing a stone and plastering up the orifice. When recently he took out the box, he found that trickling water had rusted it almost away, covering the coins with oxide of iron and sticking them together in a mass. Assistant Treasurer Whelpley had the lump put into acid and treated with lye and sawdust, so that the silver pieces came out as pretty and bright as when they were minted, and the old man carried them away delighted.

One day this week a $5 note on the national bank of Rhode Island at Newport came in for redemption. On the face it looked quite new, but the back was washed perfectly clean, so that not a mark was left on it. The joke of it is that the bureau of engraving adopted the brown back for such bills on the ground that it could not be washed off, as the green back can be. It was intended in this way to prevent counterfeiters from procuring treasury paper by rendering notes of small denominations blank with acids and printing big ones on them. This is the first time that confidence in the indelibility of the brown ink has been disturbed. Even the seal on the front, which is done in the same ink, has entirely disappeared in the bill described. Whether the thing was done for a jest or by accident the authorities do not pretend to say.

The new designs soon to be made for the entire series of silver certificates except the one for two dollars already completed will furnish a big job to the bureau of engraving. Only the backs are to be changed, but the making of a single one of these money plates, with all the lettering and geometric lathe work involved, is a formidable task. It is not on this account that Chief Engraver Casilear thinks the proposed alterations unwise. His opinion is that it is a mistake to change the appearance of currency more often than is absolutely necessary. The people do not readily accept paper cash that has a strange look.

To illustrate this Mr. Casilear told how he happened to be in New York at one time during the war looking out for a gang of counterfeiters. To avoid making his presence in the city conspicuous he put up at a second-rate hotel where he was unknown. For some purpose he handed to the clerk at the desk a brand-new fifty-cent note. It was an issue just out, with Gen. Spinner's portrait on it, the likeness having been substituted for a picture of Justice with her scales, which the forgers had imitated very successfully.

The clerk looked at the note with evident suspicion, and handed it back.

"I never saw anything like that before," he said.

"It is good, I assure you," replied Mr. Casilear.

"I don't believe it," said the clerk.

"Very well," rejoined Mr. Casilear. "It doesn't matter, though I know it is good, because I made it myself."

The clerk smiled sardonically.

"That is just what occured to me," he said. "Therefore I refused to accept it."

Mr. Casilear felt that the joke was on himself, so he treated himself to a bottle of soda-water at the bar and left for Washington that evening.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Sun.

A SUPERSTITION VERIFIED.

Even Swine Will Not Eat Apples from a Graveyard Tree.

The yield of an apple tree in the St. George's cemetery verifies the superstition that all things grown in a graveyard are unfit to eat, says the Middletown (Del.) Transcript. The fruit has a graveyard taste—so much so that swine will not touch it. When Benjamin Raymond, a civil engineer on the Delaware & Chesapeake canal, was buried in September, 1824, one of his fellow-craftsmen stuck an apple tree switch in the ground alongside of the grave. A large and apparently healthy tree now marks the spot, the white fruit of which temptingly matures in August of each year. The yield falls to the ground, and the only persons known to have even sparingly eaten of it are domestic "cowboys," whose sense of taste is not as acutely developed as that of the average human being. When placed on the stove hearth to roast, this peculiar fruit simmers down to oil and emits an odor strongly suggestive of a graveyard. Some time ago Mahala Dudley (colored), who lives near by, saw the fine-looking apples on the ground and asked if she could give some of them to her hogs. William H. Russum, the cemetery keeper, told her to help herself, and Mahala spent an afternoon in gathering four bushels and carrying them to her home. To her surprise, however, the swine not only refused to eat the fruit, but ran away from it. The disappointed woman tried in vain to make the hungry animals eat the burying ground yield, and the next day asked the donor if he had put a spell on "them apples." It is believed that the roots of the tree have become impregnated with deleterious matter, and to eat any quantity of the apples would cause sickness, if not death.

A Baltimore Freak.

A Baltimore freak is a frog of good size and a trifle light in color, but apparently not different from any other frog. The freakishness developed when his frogship was worried, when instead of hopping off or giving utterance to the deep, sonorous note usually heard from frogs, he simply opened his mouth and cried. The frog is nothing if not human, and suggests, both in tone and volume, a bad, peevish child. The cry is not a single note, but several, and is continued even after the annoyance ceases.

FOOTSTEPS.

Listen, listen for the footstep, as it comes along the way,
Making for mine ear a music sweeter than the roundelay
Of the robin, when the snow-mists fade from winter's dreary face,
Or the sunshine of the morning wakes my life to new-born grace;
So I listen for the coming of the footsteps dear to me,
Listen, listen, listen, listen till the dearer face I see.

Listen I for step of lover, listen now for step of child,
Listen for the friendly neighbor, for the mother's step so mild;
For the father's proud and manly; for the postman's coming tread;
Shall I ever, ever listen for a step I fear or dread?
Now they bring me life and comfort, now they bring me joy and love,
And I listen, listen, listen for the steps of those I love.

Could they know how oft, they'd hasten toward the listening ear I lend
To the footsteps on the pavement that unwelcome measure send;
For we only find a pleasure when we listen to our own,
And the rest are only footsteps treading on unyielding stone;
But, *our own*, ah! light as feather touch they some life, that doth start
Eagerly to listen, listen, with a welcome in the heart.
—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A "BLASTED FOOL."

Thankful That He Was Told So and Made to See It.

"Now, don't go, Wilson, please don't. You know how much I have done for you, and your father has tried hard, too."

"Oh, you've done enough," returned the young man, petulantly; "but it's no use talking, mother, I'm off this time, sure. I'm tired to death of this humdrum life. I've got to get out and see the world and be somebody," and he stamped on the kitchen floor as he said it. "I don't want to be a farmer, and there's no use trying to force me to it. Now, mother, you needn't cry. It won't do any good. I'm going, and I'll get a good chance to learn and soon be a good engineer, and I'll run down to see you often," he added as he glanced at his mother's face.

"You may not live to see me even once more. You don't think of the dangers." "There, now, mother, you needn't read that chapter to me again. I know it all by heart. Heard it till I'm sick of it. I'm not certain I'll live always, of course, but don't get scared before you're hurt. I can't be killed but once, even if the worst comes. Good-by!" and he hurriedly kissed his mother and turned from her sorrowful face to more attractive scenes. Mrs. Stuart went about her work that forenoon with many a sigh. Her heart was very heavy, and at times the scalding tears flowed in spite of her efforts to restrain them, and she could not work. At dinner she broke down entirely, and as soon as the others had begun eating, left the room.

"I s'pose Wilson's been talkin' about bein' engineer again, has he?" asked Mr. Stuart, half an hour later.

"It's more than talk this time, father, he's gone."

"Gone where?"

"Why, gone to D—— to begin."

"Tut, tut! He can't run an engine! Who'd give him an engine to run? He didn't tell me anything about it this morning. You needn't be scared. He's just gone to town and will be back some time in the night, like common."

"No, father, he's gone. Didn't he see you before he left? Oh dear! I fixed his clothes, but he wouldn't take anything hardly," and then the poor woman broke out afresh.

"Well, well," said Stuart, testily, "if that's the way he's goin' to act after all's been done for him, let him go." He wanted to say more, but, out of deference to his wife's feelings, restrained himself. "He'll be back in the mornin', though, you'll see," and he went to his work.

That was a long afternoon at the farm. The next day came, and the next, and dragged their weary hours away, and Mr. Stuart was obliged to give it up. His boy was gone.

Three days later two men walked leisurely along the streets of a large city. They were just leaving one of the great railway centers, and were talking earnestly. One of them, of massive build, bright, piercing eyes and resolute manner, appeared to lead the conversation. "Yes," he said, "it's lucky for you that you run across me or you wouldn't have got to see what you've seen this mornin'. By yerself, now, ye wouldn't have found out much in the shops nur round houses, and like as not wouldn't have been seen at all in the offices."

"I'm ever so much obliged to you for your kindness in going with me," replied the other. "I shall never forget the interest you have taken in me, and the freedom with which you answered my questions, and showed me the engines, and even allowed me to ride a short distance with you on your 'Old Pet.' I'm sorry, though, that we can't see Mr. Rothermell right now," and the speaker faced about and stood looking at the shops and offices from which they had come, and listened to the ringing of bells and the screaming of whistles in the distance. He was fascinated with the scene before him, and proud of the opportunity which the friendship of his companion had afforded to inspect in detail the works upon which he looked. So frank had been the manner of his new friend during the past thirty-six hours which they had been together, and so entertainingly had he recited to him many of his experiences on the road, in addition to the readiness with which he showed him the company's works and introduced him to the men, that the young man's confidence was completely won. "It will be all right, though, I am sure, from what you say," he went on, "and I can go on with you as soon as there is a vacancy. I hope that won't be long, for I'm on expenses and must find some other work until then;" and he turned to follow his friend who led the way into a small park where the two were soon seated. The older man seemed thoughtful awhile and then turning resolutely to the other asked:

"What business did ye foller, Mr. Stuart, when ye was at home?"

The young man colored as he answered, reluctantly: "I was not engaged in business. I—I was on a farm."

"So? Is yer father a farmer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Own a farm, does he?"

"Yes, sir."

"A good one?"

"Well, I don't know of many that are better."

"How many children does he have?"

"Three."

"You're the oldest?"

"No, sir, I have a married sister older than myself, and a little brother."

"Ye'll 'scuse me askin' so much, Mr. Stuart, when ye remember that I've been answerin' yer questions fer two days."

"Oh, certainly."

"How much of a farm does yer father have?"

"A hundred and fifty acres."

"Takes lot of interest in the farm, don't the old gentleman?"

"Well, I should say."

"Works hard airly and late?"

"Yes, sir, but not like he did before he made the last payment. Still he works hard enough."

"Does yer brother-in-law live on the farm?"

"He lives on a little place adjoining, and works part of the farm."

"Is there land enough fer all ye to work?"

"Well, nearly. Plenty to rent, though, near by."

The old man's eyes flashed as he brought his powerful fist down on the seat they occupied, and exclaimed: "Stuart, yer a blasted fool!"

"What on earth do you mean?" asked the young man, springing up.

"Don't be scart. We're good friends, ye know. Set down an' I'll tell ye what I mean. Mr. Stuart, I've been about the country a good deal. I'm acquainted with men of all professions and no professions. I like my work as well as any man that lives, but I tell ye yer goin' to head in on a blind sidin' when ye leave that farm to be an engineer. Don't ye tell me farmin's not a business. It's the oldest business on the face of the airth. It's independent. Ye don't know why I'm off these two days, do ye? It's because there's three men fer every place on the road, an' we can't work all the time. Ye wouldn't stand it fer somebody to come to ye and say: 'Lay off; we're on a strike; somebody's got a grudge and ye've got to quit awhile to spite some feller.' Stuart, I have to do that, fer we all stick together, ye know. And ye want to leave a good farm, and friends, and independence; and yer father, who's worked and toiled fer that homestead an' just got it ready for ye to take holt and make money right; and yer mother, who's cryin' her eyes out this minute fer the sight of ye; and ye want to come here and be a servant. What in thunder d'ye mean? Hain't ye got a bit of sense? I tell ye yer a blasted fool! There, I don't mean to be rough on ye, boy. I can git ye a place on the road and I'll do a man's part by ye, fer ye've got pluck, if ye air on the wrong track. But I say fer yer own good, Stuart, go back to that farm an' be the best farmer in the country. Ye can do it, an', my word fer it, ye'll never regret it."

"Mother," said Wilson Stuart as they sat in their pleasant home a year later, "I have always been glad that 'Honest Tom,' the engineer, told me that I was a fool and made me see it."—Chicago Journal.

THE SIZE OF AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales as Large as Our Original Thirteen Colonies.

Among the tacit misconceptions into which distant critics are most likely to fall about antipodean affairs is that which is based upon ignorance of the enormous area and possibilities of the colonies, says Scribner's Magazine. Especially is this likely in the United States, where the assumption may be that, as the population of Australia is about the same as that of the thirteen original seaboard colonies of America, the surface over which they are distributed is also approximately the same. As a matter of fact there is no such proportion.

New South Wales alone is as large as they were; Tasmania, the Rhode Island of Australia, is as large as that state with New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts added; Victoria, the smallest colony of the continent, is equal in size to Great Britain; Queensland surpasses the united areas of Austria, France and Germany; South Australia, one-third greater than Queensland, is nearly as large as western Australia, which of itself has nearly four times the extent of Texas, while the two colonies together are larger than the whole of Europe without Russia.

The seven colonies between them occupy a territory greater than that of the United States excluding Alaska. It is true that at present Australia has barely four million inhabitants, but these immense areas represent a potential population to which it is impossible to set bounds.

No part of the continent is so hot and so unhealthy as to forbid white settlement, and if the strip of low-lying coast lands in the north be omitted there is no part of it yet colonized in which Europeans cannot work.

Port Darwin, the country about the gulf of Carpentaria, and an indefinite belt toward the northwest, lie within the tropics, and are suitable for tropical productions; but the high plateau of northern Queensland, which runs close to the sea, is found thoroughly healthy for English miners and graziers, and enjoys a bracing winter. The back country, though waterless by comparison with the Mississippi valley, is able to carry stock well in most seasons, and with wells, tanks and dams may be made to do so in all years. The desert country of eastern Australia has yet to be found.

Denominational Domain.

Religious denominations are curiously distributed over the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland. In the northern counties of the peninsula the Presbyterians and Methodists form the bulk of the population, with a strong infusion of Catholics, chiefly immigrants and the children of immigrants. Midway of the peninsula on the Maryland side the Presbyterians almost wholly disappear, and in the eastern shore counties there are scarcely as many Presbyterian churches. Methodists, Episcopalians and a strong Catholic element, two hundred years in the land, make up the church-going population. Further south the Presbyterians thicken again, and in Worcester, the most southern of the eastern shore counties, there is a great host of Presbyterians, many of them descended from the founders of American Presbyterianism. In the Virginia counties of Accomack and Northampton the Presbyterians again dwindle and Episcopalians and Methodists possess the land.

JUST THE SAME.

"Be to my faults a trifle blind."—Old Saying.

My darling, if your silken hair
Were just a trifle red,
And should those small, beslippered feet
Fail in their nimble tread
And make you walk with lagging pace,
Or e'en a trifle lame,
I would not care a single bit,
But love you just the same.

And if, my dear, those pearly teeth
Were not of nature's own,
But purchased at some dental shop
And [illegible]—
Remember [illegible] takes all we prize,
And if [illegible] much
I'd be to those a trifle blind,
And love you just as much.

Ah, if those lovely eyes of yours
Were not of deepest blue,
I'd know I'd still find in their depths
Love's light burned warm and true;
And even if one [illegible]
Was made of pure glass,
I wouldn't care a fig, my dear,
But let that item pass.

But if that little nose of yours
Were slightly out of joint
Of course I should worry [illegible] a bit,
But that is not the point,
If you were so unfortunate
From all your charms to part,
I still would love you just the same—
I only want your heart.
—F. Parker, Jr., in Brooklyn Eagle.

A MANIAC'S STORY.

Terrible Penalty of Ungoverned Jealousy.

Dr. Hayford was my chum at Harvard and my most intimate friend as well. Of course he was not an M. D. then, but such he soon after became, and having more spare time than such as more experienced and better established physicians got all the paying patients, he was obliged to look around considerably in order to find a favorable location.

After several changes he finally drifted off out west and then I lost all knowledge of him. We had written occasionally for some time, but everybody knows [illegible] letters amid the stress of active life, so it is not strange that our correspondence died a natural death [illegible].

A few years afterward I, too, went west to pay a visit to a favorite uncle, and in less than a week after the time I arrived at his home I came across Will Hayford. The surprise and pleasure of the meeting was mutual.

Will told me that he had made a special study of insanity and had been so successful in its treatment that he had opened a small private asylum just out of town in order to accommodate his wealthy patients. At that time there were several [illegible] treated there. After a short conversation the doctor was obliged to leave me, but ere he went he made me promise to call at the asylum before returning home.

"I do not usually admit any visitors except the immediate friends of the patients," said he, "but in your case I am only too glad to do so. Come any day and you will be almost certain to find me in, as I devote my whole time to the afflicted inmates of my household."

So it happened that I spent the afternoon at the asylum a few days later. Will was very glad to see me, and we had a long, pleasant talk about old times and acquaintances. He had a great many questions to ask about people and things at the east, and the time passed by rapidly. At length, however, he invited me to inspect the institution, a thing I was exceedingly anxious to do.

I saw several interesting patients, and my friend, the doctor, gave me brief accounts of their lives and the various hallucinations under which they were laboring, but to me the last one to which we came was the most interesting of all. [illegible] in an isolated portion of the building, the doctor said:

"Here is a patient I have never allowed anyone to see except the brother who brought him here. He is a young man of good education and excellent family, but he is hopelessly insane. At times he is violent and a single unguarded word might serve to make him wild; hence my precaution in regard to visitors. I have confidence in you, though, and you can talk with him as much as you please as he has been quite rational for some days. Conversation of the right kind may do him good."

So saying Dr. Hayford unlocked the door, and then I saw that there was another one beyond it made of grated iron, through the bars of which looked out a pale, emaciated young man who had evidently been strikingly handsome when in health. Even then there was a certain devilish beauty lingering about his thin but regular features and glittering eyes, in whose restless depths glowed the lurid fire of madness.

"Have you heard from Emma?" he called out to me in a voice of passionate appealing, as soon as he saw me standing outside. "Has she forgiven me yet?"

"Talk with him if you like; only humor him," said the doctor. "I must go and give No. 7 his medicine now," and so saying he departed, leaving me still standing before the door of No. 18. Turning toward the unfortunate young man I soothingly answered:

"Yes; Emma is well and happy, and I think she will forgive you soon. But you have never told me what she has to forgive."

"Don't you know? Then I will tell you the whole terrible story," said the pale young man with the burning eyes, and he began at once as follows:

"I always had a longing for the stage, and when I became of age I at once started for the city in order to cultivate my natural ability as an actor. After repeated efforts I succeeded in getting a chance as a 'supe' in one of the leading theaters, and soon began to have more important parts assigned me.

"But I did not find theatrical life as congenial as I expected, and besides that my love for Emma Garrison was drawing me back to my native village with an almost irresistible power. Oh! how beautiful she was! No wonder I worshiped the very garments that she wore, and even the flowers that her slim, white fingers touched!

"So, at the end of two years, I returned, only to find that a perfumed dandy from the city was making every effort to win the girl I adored, and apparently with a good show of success, as he was a handsome and dashing fellow. I soon found out that he was a pitiful coward and sneak at heart, but of course Emma did not believe me when I told her so. She only laughed at me and said that I was jealous.

"Jealous! Yes, I was jealous. Who would not have been with the hand and heart of a girl like Emma Garrison at stake? But in spite of that I knew Harry Claymore was a miserable poltroon utterly unworthy of even entering her pure presence.

"When this man found that I too loved Emma, the manner he assumed toward me was not to be endured. He at once saw that he was ahead in the race, and so felt a malicious pleasure in torturing me.

"'I am going to call upon Miss Garrison by invitation to-night,' said he to me, one day with a self-satisfied smirk. 'Don't you wish she had invited you, too?'

"'No, I don't,' I shortly answered as I turned away. 'I don't want to breathe the same air with such a pitiful sneak as you are.'

"'You had better come, anyway,' he called after me. 'I think she is quite fond of me, but I should really like the opinion of a disinterested person like yourself.'

"I did not reply to the cutting taunt, but I made up my mind that if I could keep Harry Claymore away from Emma Garrison['s] side that night, I would do so, and I rather [illegible] I could.

"Among the [illegible] of my theatrical [illegible] a skull mask and a suit of black tights. I took some white cloth and cut from it outlines of all the principal bones, [illegible] upon the front side of the tights and so produced a close imitation of the human skeleton [illegible] background. That night I put on my ghostly attire, wrapped myself from head to foot in a long black cloak, and set out for the home of Emma Garrison.

"[illegible] a small cluster of trees near the house, through which I knew my rival must pass, and beneath their [illegible] the shadows were deep and [illegible]. [illegible] myself among them I patiently watched and waited for his coming.

"It was only a short time before I heard [illegible] footsteps approaching, and throwing [illegible] the concealing cloak [illegible] an advancing figure with a deep and hollow groan. The [illegible] skull that concealed my face and the skeleton lines upon the [illegible] gleamed white and ghastly [illegible], and the [illegible] uttered were appalling even to [illegible].

"[illegible] stood stone still for an [illegible] on the [illegible] that will [illegible] until my dying day. I [illegible] from the spot as an excited [illegible] poured from the door of Mr. Garrison's house with lighted lanterns and began searching for the cause of that wild unearthly cry. Imagine my surprise and consternation when I saw Harry Claymore among them.

"A moment later they were bending over [illegible] in the road, and [illegible] they bore I saw [illegible] the girl I adored [illegible] with the [illegible] at [illegible] that night [illegible] I had terrified the darling of my heart with my ghastly apparel, instead of her cowardly suitor as I had intended.

"She lingered along for several days. [illegible] rapidly [illegible] another, shrieking with an insane terror all the time. Then I was told that she was dead. Told, because that very night I was captured and [illegible] while making the most desperate efforts to approach my darling's side. Ever since that terrible time until now, how long I know not, I have been kept constantly under lock and key, and without a friend or a comfort in the world.

"Yes, they told me that my darling was dead. Dead [illegible], so beautiful, so good; and I who [illegible] her with an all-absorbing love had been the cause of it. Dead, and without one word of forgiveness to him whose [illegible]. Dead in the full bloom of maidenly loveliness. It was terrible. Ah! sir, never frighten anyone, even in sport, for you cannot know what the result will be.

"But she will forgive me yet. Some time she will come to me and tell me so, and I am living in daily expectation of a message of love and pardon from her. Tell me, for the love of H[illegible] tell me, if you bring me any word from Emma Garrison."

At that moment Dr. Hayford returned, and we went downstairs to the office together, but I shall never forget the appearance of the [illegible] maniac as the outer door closed on him once more. He was crouching upon the floor in an attitude of misery and hopeless dejection, rocking himself backward and forward in his despair, and at times giving utterance to the one sad, appealing cry:

"Emma, Emma! O, Emma! forgive me! For the love of God come to me and assure me of your pardon!"

I never saw the unfortunate young man again, as I returned east in a few days, but I heard that he died some years after, wrecked and ruined in mind and body, despairingly insane, the victim of his own jealous action. What a terrible warning against purposely frightening people is contained in the sad story of his wasted life!—O. E. Young, in Goodall's Sun.

Settling Day in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster county, Pa., has a custom that prevails perhaps nowhere else in the United States. "Settling day" in that county falls upon April 1, and on that day thousands of country folks gather at Lancaster, the county seat. Bargains are made, contracts are entered into, debts are paid and new ones are contracted. If a man contracts a debt at any time during the year the understanding is, in the absence of specific agreement, that payment [illegible] be made on settling day. A [illegible] custom prevails in parts of China [illegible] the Lancaster countians probably [illegible] their settling day from German ancestors.

No Chance for Railroads.

It is almost impossible to find on the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland a point ten miles from navigable water. The whole region is cut up by navigable streams, and in the lower part of the peninsula small shipyards are found in many villages, and, indeed, often clear outside of village limits. There are many good shipwrights throughout the region, and for nearly two hundred years much of the produce has been carried in vessels built within a few miles of where it was grown.

Cambria Freeman.
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.
FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 15, 1892.

William McKinley was inaugurated Governor of Ohio on Monday.

A bill has been introduced in the House at Washington to repeal the McKinley law.

Congress will investigate the failures of the Keystone and Spring Garden national banks, Philadelphia.

Blaine's puke last week has added materially to Harrison's strength as a candidate or the Republican nomination. Some of those who were willing to throw Harrison overboard for Blaine are afraid now that Blaine will not accept the nomination on account of his health and they want to be with the man who gets there, no matter who he be.

The Committee on Elections in the House of Representatives on Friday last concluded to take up the contested election cases in the following order: Craig vs. Stewart, from Pennsylvania; Noyes vs. Rockwell, from New York; Reynolds vs. Shonk, from Pennsylvania; McDuff vs. Turnpin, from Alabama; Greevy vs. Scull, from Pennsylvania, and Miller vs. Elliot, from South Carolina.

An experiment is being made in shipping fresh salmon from the Pacific coast to Europe. If it be successful fresh salmon will be shipped hereafter instead of canned salmon. Thirty thousand pounds of fresh salmon were shipped in a car from the Frazer river last week, going by way of the Canadian Pacific to New York, and thence, in the cold storage room of a German steamship, to Hamburg.

A poll of the Democratic members of three state legislatures shows that Grover Cleveland is still the choice of a large majority for the presidential nomination. Following are the figures: Virginia—Cleveland, 50; Hill, 38; Gorman, 3; a western man not named, 6; not committed, 6. Maryland—Gorman, 58; Cleveland, 42. Missouri—Cleveland, 72; Hill, 31; Boies, of Iowa, 18; Gray, of Indiana, 8.

It is stated at Harrisburg on good authority that the various Boards of Mercantile Appraisers will be abolished by the next Legislature, and their work be done by the real estate assessors. It is stated that Governor Pattison has given the matter serious though, and the expediency of doing away with the positions will be one of the main topics to be discussed in his message to the General Assembly.

A dispatch from Harrisburg on Tuesday says: The Commissioners authorized to adopt patern of booth and guard rail under the Baker ballot act has performed its duty. Under its decision today the County Commissioners of the state will have to obtain a wooden booth, of a folding nature to cost not more than $4.75 each additional division or annex. Plans and specifications will be sent to the County Commissioners. Guard rails are to be of the chain pattern and cost not more than $4.80. The ballot box which the commission recommend is the Hasdon pattern and is of wood to cost $3 each. It is not compulsory that this style of box shall be adopted by the County Commissioners, but they must conform to the plans and specifications adopted respecting the booth and guard rails. They may be obtaned from manufacturers who make them. The law goes into effect next November.

Some changes in rules have been made by the board of pardons, says a Harrisburg dispatch, and the following special rule has been adopted: "Five copies of the following papers, printed or typewritten, must be filed by the recorder of the board, at Harrisburg, Pa., at least three days prior to the meeting at which the application is to be heard, to wit: 1. Stattement of the reasons upon which the application is based. 2. Statement of the facts in the form of a history of the case. 3. List of the papers filed under the general rules of the board. 4. List of letters, with dates, which are to be submitted or filed. All of the above papers should be fastened together and have a suitable back or cover, which should be appropriately endorsed with the title of the case, the county in which it was tried, and the names of counsel who are to appear for the application. No application will be heard or considered unless the above rule is strictly complied with.."

Despite all desires to the contrary, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, it now looks as if Chili is determined neither to apologize nor to make reparation for the attack upon American sailors. Every opportunity for either or both has been given to that misguided country, and despite what was looked upon as a peacemaking banquet at which Blaine and Montt discussed the matter, Chili's representative has not been authorized to make even a proper concilatory statement to this Government. A war is to be deplored and so is the necessity for it. As General Howard has stated, we are not not in condition for war and cannot be for some time. Yet it is the opinion of many newspapers that the nation's dignity must be maintained at whatever cost.

It is to be hoped by every patriotic citizen that war will not become a necessity, but as the matter stands we must have an apology or fight. There is no escape from the alternative if the apology be refused. The testimony of the Baltimore's men has aroused a warlike feeling that can only be dispelled by one thing or the other.

Congressman Dalzell, says the Pittsburg *Post*, in a House interview a day or two ago, in the fashion of his party press, spoke sneeringly of Democratic economy in the House of Representatives. He would have performed a better public service by enlightning his constituents as to the necessity of it and the reasons therefor. Not much information is obtainable from the treasury statements of Secretary Foster, but in a brief speech in the House last week Congressman Dockery of Missouri, of the committee on appropriations, threw a flood of light on the subject.

Secretary Foster has been making both ends meet by withholding the payment of appropriations made by Congress over which he has no rightful discretion. In some cases this has resulted in the discharge of large numbers of Government mechanics and laborers in midwinter and the stoppage of important public works.

The actual surplus in the public treasury on the first of the new year was but $8,500,000. It was over $100,000,000 when President Cleveland transferred the Government to the tender mercies of the Harrison administration and the Billion Congress. But this does not tell the whole story, as the $33,000,000 of the national bank note redemption fund is counted as an asset when it is a liability, and was so placed until Secretary Foster put forth his doctered treasury statements. The Billion Congress put among the treasury assets this trust fund.

Not only are the current expenditures in excess of current revenues, the twofold work of the Billion Congress and the McKinley law, but Mr. Dockery showed that Secretary Foster has withheld appropriations aggregating $65,488,000. The Government on the first of the year owed that much money on appropriations made by the Billion Congress.

Nor is this all. "The administration," said Mr. Dockery, "has been constrained to ask an extension upon $25,364,500 of the bonded indebtedness of the Government, while actual default is made in $49,224,928,65 required by the provisions of the act establishing the sinking fund."

This being the condition of the public finances, for which the Republican party is solely responsible, sneers at Democratic economy are rather out of place. Naturally Republican leaders would prefer that the appropriations by this Congress should approach the standard of the Billion dollar Congress, but where is the money to come from? Reed's Congress faced an overwhelming treasury. The Democratic House faces an exhausted treasury with current expenses outstripping current revenues. Does not that condition demand retrenchment and economy?

The *Engineering News*, publishes its annual summary of track laid in the United States during the year.

According to the figures here given there have been 4,093 miles of new railway constructed between January 1, 1891, and January 1, 1892, which brings the total mileage of the United States up to 171,106.This is a decrease of 1,574 miles from last year's figures, or the smallest mileage built during any year since 1885, when only 3,131 miles of new railway constructed between January 1, 1891, and January 1, 1892, which brings the total mileage of the United States up to 171,106. This is a decrease of 1,574 miles from last year's figures, or the smallest mileage built during any year since 1885, when only 3,131 miles of track were laid.

This decrease is quite evenly distributed over the country, each group of states showing a decrease, with the exception of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, which show an increase of 53 per cent. over last year, and the largest mileage constructed during any year since 1883. The six South Atlantic States have laid the largest amount of new track, 1,096 miles, and the six New England States the smallest 50 miles.

The State of Pennsylvania heads the list with 253 miles, and is followed in order by Georgia, Washington and South Carolina, with 244 miles respectively. No track was laid in the State of Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi or the territory of Arizona. The State of Kansas, which laid 1,526 miles in 1886, 2,102 in 1887, and 508 miles in 1888, has laid less that two miles in 1891. Among the other states which have laid small amcunts are Maryland, three miles, and Rhode Island, four miles.

Secretary of War Tracy is reported as desiring to have it known that he did not say, as he has been widely quoted as saying, that the naval strength of Chili is greater than that of the United States. "What I did say," remarked the secretary, this afternoon, "was that I believed that Chili was ambitious to maintain a stronger naval power in the Pacific than any other nation, and that if there had been no war in that country, and she had not lost her ships, and if the three new ships, constructed for her in Europe were out, she could have done anything she pleased with our Pacific squadron. I was not speaking, however, of our naval strength as a whole, for the reason that our Pacific and Atlantic squadrons combined are much larger and more powerful than the Chilian fleet."

The First National Bank of Muncy, Pa., is the latest to close its doors and leave its depositors moutning over placing their trust in banks. There is evidently something rotten in the supervision exercised by the government officials over National banks during this administration. The government bank examiners never find out anything crooked about the rotten banks until they are bursted.

Escaping natural gas in the Grace Reformed church, Tiffin, O., Sunday, caused the pastor to faint in the pulpit and 13 of the worshippers to go into convulsions.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 9th, 1892. Speaker pro tempore McMillin, who was elected without opposition to preside over the House until Speaker Crisp who is still confined to his room by the grip, shall be able to resume his duties, presides, like a veteran, and is complimented on all sides for the ease with which he has taken up the onerous duties of presiding over the House.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented appropiations of the billion dollar Congress, the cry for deficiency appropriations has already begun. The list is headed by Porter, of the census bureau, who through the Treasury department has asked for a deffeciency appropriation of $1,000,000, to complete the work of that bureau, and there are those who doubt whether that amount will be sufficient, if Porter is to be allowed to do it in his own way. He may get the money, but it is not certain; and in any event he will probably be asked some puzzling questions as to how he has spent some of the $6,400,000 previously appropriated for the Census.

The attacks on the McKinley tariff law in the House resemble the firing of sharp-shooters. Bills have been introduced placing the following articles on the frece list: Jute, jute bagging, iron ties, binding twine, lumber, tin plate, salt, agricultural implements, wool, coal and iron ore; and bills have been introduced to repeal the sugar bounty clause of the law, and so much of the reciprocity clause as gives the President authority to restore the duty upon certain products of countries which fail to make reciprocity treaties with the United States. These bills will all go to the Ways and Means committee, which will decide which of them shall be pressed.

Representative Mills, who has gone to Texas, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence by the House. The principal object of Mr. Mills in going home at this time is to regain his health, but it is probable that while there he may do some talking about the Texas Senatorship.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs has been called for Jan. 20, by Representative W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who is chairman of the committee, and it is desired that every member shall be present or represented by proxy, as important matters will be considered.

The Democratic vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission has been given to Judge W. M. Lindsey, of Kentucky, a gentleman of whom nothing but good is known, and the Republican vacancy to J. W. McDill, of Iowa, who has been Congressman, Senator, Judge and several other things with official salaries. Col. W. R. Morrison, whose commission expired Dec. 31, has been re-appointed.

The silver question has already shown a ready disposition to bob up serenely in Congress at any and all times. Several bills have been introduced in the Senate providing for free coinage, and although there has been only one "bill" day in the House, four bills of the same sort were introduced, besides several others having a more or less direct bearing on silver. One of them provided for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the present silver law. Senator Stewart maintains that there is a law already in existence authorizing the free coinage of silver, enacted in 1837 and never repealed, and he offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the matter and report whether he is right or wrong. Senator Morrill delivered a very able and conservative speech this week against the unlimited free coinage of silver, in answer to Senator Stewart's recent speech.

The Harrison men are shouting "I told you so," because of a slight attack of nausea that Mr. Blaine had this week, and the present indications are that a concerted attempt is to be made to drive Mr. Blaine from the Presidential field, using his health as the principal weapon. It may succeed too, as Mr. Blaine is a monomaniac on that subject, and has been ever since that notorious sunstroke, away back in the seventies.

Andrew Jackson's birthday is being fitly celebrated to-day by the local Democrats.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to charter a vessel to carry the grain which has been contributed for the famine-stricken Russians to that country, was adopted by the Senate, but defeated by the House. The constitutionality of the resolution was doubted by some of the ablest Democrats in Congress.

Senator Morgan spoke yesterday in favor of his resolution directing the committee on Foreign Affairs to procure additional informationa concerning the Nicaragua canal. He strongly favors the guarantee of bonds asked for by the company, but unless there is a change of sentiment there is no probability of the bill passing the House. As one prominent member of that body puts it: "I favor the building of the canal by this Government if necessary, but am oppesed to any guarantee of bonds issued by a private corporation."

M.

A Monument to Hambletonian.

Chester, N. J., Jan. 10.—Old Hambletonian, the founder of the great race of American trotters, has been dead nearly sixteen years. Ever since his death periodical movements have been made to erect a monument to the "old horse," but none ever succeeded. Joseph Howland Guy Miller, the well-known Chester horsemen, recently took hold of the matter, and the long deferred monument is now an assured thing. The design is to be a heroic bronze statue of Old Hambletonian, which will cost $3000. The sum of $2000 has already been subscribed, Senator Leland Stanford contributing $500 of the amount. Subscriptions are being received daily from horsemen from all over the country, by Messrs. Howland and Miller. The statue will be erected in Chester. The grave of Hambletonian is on the crest of a hill a mile east of the village, on the old Rysdyk estate.

The Khedive's Death.

Constantinople, Jan. 11.—The *Official Journal* announces the accession of Prince Abbas to the throne of Egypt. A dispatch from Cairo says that a false report wasput in circulation to the effect that Dr. Selim, one of the native physicians who had attended the khedive during his illness, had made a fatal blunder in administering an overdose of morphine, and that when the ruler died and the doctor realized the result of his mistake he had become terror stricken and fled from the place and put an end to his life. Upon investigation it was conclusively proven that the story was a fabrication pure and simple. Samuel Briggs, of Cleveland, O., imperial potentate, has issued a proclamation to the nobility of the Mystic Shrine of North America, formally announcing the death of the khedive of Egypt.

A Michigan man writes a postal card every day to the president and the commissioner of pensions reminding him that twelve years ago he applied for a pension and has not yet received it.

The Grain Crops of 1891.

The three principal grain crops in the United States are Corn, wheat and oats, comparing in area, product and value in the order named and yielding to the farmers a total value last year of $1,582,224,206. The total area devoted to the three crops was 141,703,273 acres, or a trifle less than five times the area of the State of Pennsylvania, and the crop in bushels aggregated as follows: Corn, 2,060,154,000; wheat, 611,780,000, the largest ever grown in the country by nearly 100,000,000 bushels, and oats, 738,394,000. In value they divide as follows: Corn, $836,429,228; wheat, $513,472,711, and oats, $232,312,267. Corn occupied 76,204,515 acres, or a trifle more than two and a half times the area of Pennsylvania; wheat, 39,916,897 acres, or about one-third more, and oats, 25,561,861 acres, or one-fifth less than the area of this State. It thus appears that the three great grain crops of the country are grown upon less than one-thirteenth of its area exclusive of Alaska, and that, although cotton may be king so far as exports are concerned, corn is really the king crop of the country.

Of the corn growing States Iowa stands first with a crop of 350,878,000 bushels, Illinois second with 234,830,000, Missouri third with 203,210,000, Nebraska fourth with 167,652,000, and Kansas fifth with 141,893,000 bushels. Pennsylvania's 46,527,000 bushels cuts a small figure by the side of the States above named, but its crop is more than double that of New York with about the same area in square miles. The greatest wheat growing State is Minnesota with 55,333,000; Kansas crowds it hard with 54,866,000; Indiana is third with 52,807,000, and North Dakota fourth with 52,105,000, these four States, comprising all with a crop of 50,000,000 bushels and upward. Ohio is fifth in the list with 45,531,000 bushels, California sixth with 36,595,000, Illinois seventh with 35,025,000, Michigan eighth with 30,205,000, and South Dakota ninth with 29,714,000. Pennsylvania grew 20,864,000, nearly enough to furnish bread for its own population, and twice the New York crop. Illinois had the largest oats crop, 111,095,000 bushels, and Iowa the second largest, 102,577,000, these two being the only States producing 100,000,000 bushels and upward. In the production of oats New York leads Pennsylvania with a crop of 41,894,000 against 33,704,000 bushels in the latter state.

The South does not figure largely in any of the three grain crops mentioned, the grain belt being bounded on the east by the Hudson, on the north by the Canada line, on the South by Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio river and the southern line of Missouri and Kansas, and on the west by the Pacific. The figures for the year just closed are enormous and almost stagger belief, but the small area devoted to these crops shows that we could increase our grain output indefinitely if there were a demand for it. Dollar wheat, forty-cent corn and thirty-cent oats can be grown on an area several times as great as that which produced the phenomenal crops of 1891.—*Phila. Times.*

More than he Bargained for.

John Sweitzer, a wealthy German, of Wilksbarre, Pa., has just had a remarkable experience with a wife furnished him by a New York matrimonial agency. Mr. Sweitzer wrote the agency, asking for a strong German girl who was capable of doing housework. The obliging agency secured that kind of a girl at Castle Garden, and sent her on to Wilksbarre.

Her name was Catharine Gottlieb, and she was a powerful woman. Sweitzer, who is a little man, at first objected to her mammoth proportions, but finally consented to marry her. The Amazon then demanded some of the old fellow's property before allowing the knot to be tied. This was granted, and the coy damsel and old Sweitzer were made one and a-half. On the second day after the marriage the little husband alleges his wife began to abuse him.

She rolled up her sleeves and proceeded to demonstrate her advertised housecleaning abilities by driving his children from the premises. Sweitzer objected, and she promptly knocked him down jumped upon him, and then threw him into the cellar. The woman then packed up her goods and went to New York. Neighbors rescued the terrified man from the cellar and coaxed the children back from the woods. Sweitzer says he will never recover from the injuries received during his few awful moments with that woman.

An Infuriated Elephant.

Peru, Ind., Jan. 10.—Diamond, a ponderous elephant in winter quarters two miles east of this city, got on a terrible rampage yesterday and in a short time did a great deal of damage to the building where he was confined, besides killing two horses and a valuable dog. He had been unruly for some time, but yesterday, while no one was about, he managed in some way to slip his chain.

The first object of his wrath was a bulldog, which he sent flying through a skylight sixty feet away. Than he ran his tusks into the body of one of the horses, who, like the dog, had been a constant companion of the elephant for five years, and ran around the enclosure with the poor brute writhing, but unable to free himself.

Then he threw the horse across the room and tore nis way into another room, where he killed another horse. The noise finally attracted his keeper, who, with the assistance of about fifteen employes, drove him back to his corner, where they chained him.

A Million Barrels.

New York, Jan. 11.—A number of fruit dealers who were seen yesterday expressed the opinion that the attacks made in Great Britain upon the staple of the American orchard had their source in the same kind of prejudice which has endeavored to keep our pork out of European markets. The English are jealous of the superiority and popularity of Uncle Sam's hard and rosy-cheeked fruit. Said one dealer: "England has got to take our apples, for the apples they raise over there are not good for anything, and freights from New Zealand to Loudon ara three shillings a crate. During the present season 1,017,000 barrels of American apples have been exported to the United Kingdom."

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—There is not a native born white grandmother in all Colorado.

—A Cincinnati horse ate five gallons of oysters and enjoyed them.

—A Hungarian bridal party was struck by a train at Pueblo, and the bride, groom and best man killed.

—The graves of the executed Chicago anarchists are to be marked by a monument to cost $6,000, which has been contributed from all parts of the world.

—A resident of Bethlehem, this state, lifted a whole beef on Monday and thereby won a small wager. But he ruptured a blood vessel and died as the fool dieth.

—Barbara Hodges was sent to jail at York for six months for beating her seven-year-old son, and making him sleep barefooted in a barn where water would freeze.

—There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth, of Cold Springs, N. Y., since their marriage a little over eighteen years ago, fourteen children, mostly twins and triplets.

—The High Explosive Company's stable at Butler, together with eight horses, was burned at an early hour on Sunday morning. The fire originated from an overheated stove. Loss about $2,500.

—The directors of Erie have refused to close the schools of that city on account of the prevalence of diphtheria because they believe Secretary Lee cannot issue such an order without authority from the full state board of health.

—W. H. Chanos, a workman at Woods' mill, McKeesport, on Saturday had his head caught in a vice as it was closing. He was killed, his head being crushed between the powerful jaws as though it were an egg-shell.

—It is said that the timber on the Kalama river is so dense that when the trees are sawed off they stand on the stumps, not having room to fall. A Swede recently sawed off seven trees and is now waiting for a wind to blow them down.

—The will of Eliza M. Clouff, who was buried at Elkton, Maryland, on Sunday, directed that each pall-bearer should have $5 for his services, and that the horses and drivers of the carriages should be fed at Newark on their return from Ira Hill cemetery.

—Mrs. Marshal Shaw, died at West Chester, Pa., on Saturday night, her demise being due to blood poisoning, caused by her running a small splinter under one of her finger nails about three weeks ago. The matter was not thought much of at the time, but it ressulted disastrously.

—At Oxford, Ohio, on Tuesday night, Henry Corbin, colored, murdered an aged woman while defending herself from assault. The old lady was Mrs. Horner, a relative of President McCullough, of the Oxford bank. The brute made his escape. The citizens of the town are excited and hunting for Corbin.

—The 4-year-old son of John Vottel, of Harmonyville, this state, wandered away from his parents while they were visiting at French Creek Falls. An all-day search for the child finally enlisted the services of one hundred men. William Lloyd found the little fellow in the evening in John Knauer's woods, a mile away.

—Julia and Mary Howard, maiden twin sisters, died at their homes in Wilkesbarre Friday night almost at the same hour. They died on the same day of the year and at the same hour they were born. They were 60 years old. One was a victim of pneumonia and the other of dropsy. They lived together all their lives.

—Oysters do not appear to thrive in the Thames. Out of 600,000 laid on flats in the lower reaches of the river in 1887, no fewer than 30 per cent died. In the following year the same number of oysters were placed on the beds, and the mortality increased to 35 per cent. Matters were still worse in 1889, when 400,000 oysters were laid down to fatten, and nearly half of them died.

—Mrs. Grace Field Lindley, eldest daughter of Cyrus W. Field, died in New York on Tuesday morning after a lingering illness. The death, coming so soon after the death of his wife (Mrs. Field died just seven weeks ago) has proved an additional trial to Mr. Field, and has increased the feeling of sympathy for him. Mrs. Lindley was fifty years of age and leaves six children.

—The West Lehigh mine fire near Ashland, Pa., is still raging and appears to be of enormous proportions. The burning vein is about 70 feet thick. The outlook is very discouraging, there being no water in the neighborhood. A stream carried by means of hose is turned on the burning coal until it is cooled enough to be shoveled into the mine cars, when it is removed to the surface.

—The Vatican, the ancient palace of the Popes of Rome, is the most magnificent building of the kind in the world. It stands on the right bank of the Tiber, on a hill called the Vaticanus, because the Latins formerly worshiped Vaticinium, an ancient oracular deity of that place. Exactly when the building was commenced no one knows. Charlemagne is known to have inhabited it over 1,000 years ago.

—Thirty degrees below zero was registered at Cascade Springs S. D. on Monday. The dense cold revealed the fact that huge volumes of steam were issued from holes in the mountain sides, 300 feet above the town. Parties who have just returned from there say that the mountain side is honey combed with holes made by the steam. It is thought the mountain contains a subterranean lake of hot water, and a shaft will probably be driven to test the matter.

—A dispatch from Denan, Department of the Nord, France, states that six hundred families in that town have been attacked by influenza. So many of the town officials are prostrated that the public service is paralyzed. The doctors are working heroically, but they are utterly unable to attend the patients who demand their services. Among the persons who have been attacked by the disease at Cambrai, Department of the Nord, is Mmgr. Thibaudier, the Archbishop of that See. The Archbishop died on Saturday.

—Eccentric Joel Texter, of Robesonia Berks county, whose supposed beneficiaries are cast down because his will was not read after the funeral, had two noticeable peculiarities. For many years he walked nightly to his father's house, a mile away, and always slept on the wood chest in the kitchen. Later in life, when engaging a home for himself and wife, at Jere H. Bowers' house, Texter made a written contract with Bowers that Mrs. Texter's pet bull dog should occupy an upper sleeping room and bed with the family and invariably eat at the table with whatever family might occupy the lower part of the house.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
Fifth Avenue. Pittsburg.
Annual Clearance Sale Now On.
GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
All Winter Goods must Positively be Cleared Out Previous to our Stocktaking on January 31st.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ON
Laides' Coats and Jackets.
Misses' Wraps and
Fur Capes and Muffs.
Ladies' and Misses' Suits.
Millinery.
Silks.
Dress Goods.
Flannels and Blankets.
Underwear.
Linen, Muslin and Calicos.
Carpets and Curtains.

Come and investigate for yourself or write to our Mail Order Department.
CAMPBELL & DICK,
81, 83, 85, 87 AND 89 FIFTH AVENUE.

Eckenrode - & - Hoppel,
—DEALERS IN—
General .˙. Merchandise,
CLOTHING, FLOUR, FEED,
Lumber and Shingles. We keep our Stock always Full and Complete. Give us a Call.
Eckenrode & Hoppel,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Fall and Winter!
I have just received a large stock of
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE. ALSO, A LARGE LINE OF SCHOOL SHOES.
The Finest line of Shirts and Underwear in the town. Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mittens, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Boys' Shirts and Waists, Cardigan Jackets, etc. You will also find I keep the Latest Styles of Neckwear.
P. S.—Agent for John W. Carroll's Tailoring House.
J. D. LUCAS,
Opposite Cambria House. EBENSBURG, PENNA.

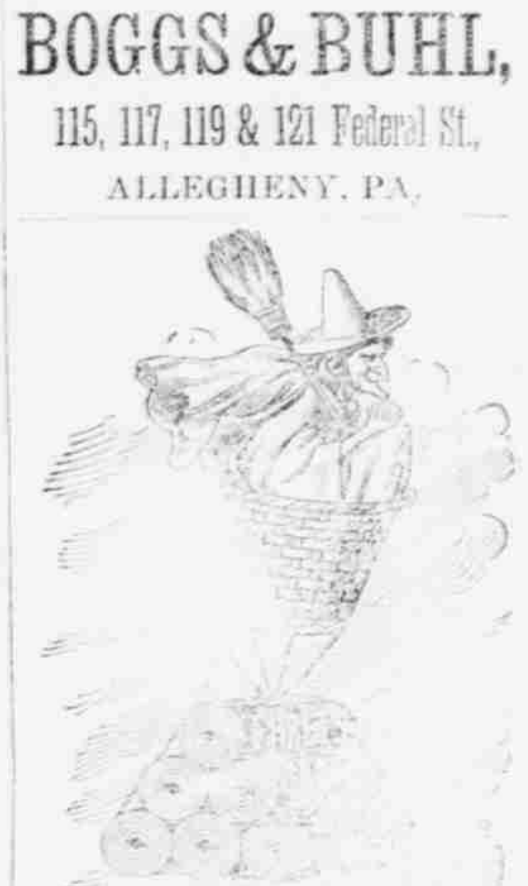
WILLIAM M'KILLIP & CO.,
CASSANDRA, CAMBRIA CO., PA.
FARQUHAR VIBRATING SEPARATOR.
Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
We are agents for the Penn Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., manufacturers of
Engines, - Hay - Bailers, - Threshers,
SAW MILLS,
and all kinds of farming implements. Parties desiring any machinery of the above description will do well to call on or address us.
WILLIAM M'KILLIP & CO.,
CASSANDRA, PA.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
Overcoats! Overcoats!
We are now prepared to show you the largest and best selected stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND OVERCOATS in the county and give you the lowest prices. My line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
is always complete. Am now prepared to show you a much larger assortment than ever before. Call and see me as I will sell you nice goods and save you money. Very Respectfully,
C. A. SHARBAUGH,
90-1y CARROLLTOWN, PA.

M'CONNELL & SAUPP
Are showing some Handsome Styles in
LIGHT :: OVERCOATS
IN CHEVIOTS, KERSEYS, ETC., AT
$6.50, $8.00, $10.00 and $11.50.
M'CONNELL & SAUPP'S
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
1300 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

"QUINN'S,"
New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.
New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.
JAMES QUINN

B. & B.
OUR REGULAR
JANUARY SALE
OF EMBROIDERIES
Is Attracting Special Attention.
The VALUES,
The QUALITIES,
The PATTERNS,
Are More Attractive than Usual.
This continuous improvement in methods of merchandizing is what is bringing us every day more and more of your patronage.
Special large line of Hamburg Edges at 5c., 12 inches wide and the kind that always retails at 15c. and 17c.
6-inch Flouncings, special good lot, at 15c.; usual price, 25c.
8 to 10 inch Flouncings at 25c., elegant patterns and fine work. For such qualities we're all accustomed to pay 50c. a yard.
All-over Embroideries at 75c.; worth [illegible].
Above are all special, and early buyers get the best selection. They'll not last very long.
One thousand and one patterns of Hamburg, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, the best values we think ever got shown in this line.
Late buyers of Dress Fabrics will profit by this January Sale in these departments of new goods just bought at half price and to be sold the same way.
We only mention this one lot of
ALL-WOOL SUITINGS
At 50 cents,
In both 38 and 50-inch goods.
Choice stripes, plaids, mixtures that have sold earlier in the season at 75c., $1.00, $1.25.
Write for information about the others.
A late season sale of Alaska Seal Jackets, Alaska Seal Capes, and Mink Capes, at prices very much lower than they've been sold this season.
Correspondence invited.
BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.


M. EHRET, JR.

JUST RECEIVED!
—A LARGE LOT—
Boots & Shoes
—BOUGHT AT—
Sheriff's Sale!
—FROM THE STOCK OF—
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
The public invited to call. Prices away down.
JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE!

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Sample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good repair. For terms or particulars call on or address
JOHN NEALAN, Nicktown, Pa., or
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the first and partial account and of the second and final account of Joseph F. Cooper, executor of the last will and testament of Patrick Donovan, late of Clearfield township, deceased.

Having been appointed auditor by said court to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on **Friday, the 15th day of January, 1892,** at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, Pa., Dec. 29, 1891.-3t. Auditor.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty six and fifty-five acres and allowance. The property is improved and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For further particulars call on or address Alvin Evans, Ebensburg, Pa. or
LUKE ROGERS,
Loretto, Pa.
December 12, 1890.

FARM FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his farm in Munster township, along the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad, about two miles from Cresson. Farm contains about 70 acres, about 60 cleared. Possession given on 1st of April. Call on or address the subscriber at Loretto, Pa.
JAMES NOON.
Feb. 27, 1891.

MONEY [illegible] We furnish everything. We start you. [illegible] Beginners are earning [illegible] Information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent his Meat Market at Lilly, with all the appurtenances, Ice Box, Refrigerator, etc., and Slaughter House. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JOHN METZGAR,
Jan. 8, 1892. Lilly, Pa.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," [illegible]

IF you need Job Printing, [illegible] give the FREEMAN a trial order.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - - - JANUARY 15, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. William J. Buck, of Allegheny township, was in town on Wednesday.

—The rails on the Cambria & Clearfield railroad are laid as far as Bucks Mills.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilber, of this place, visited Chest Springs on Sunday.

—Ex-Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, of Carrolltown, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—Epizootic has attacked many horses and cattle in Lancaster, Berks and Chester counties.

—Hon. J. J. Thomas, of Carroll township, spent a few hours in town one day last week.

—Mr. William Sanker of Allegheny township, was a visitor to our town on Thursday.

—Mr. D. A. McGough, of Allegheny township, was a visitor to our town on Wednesday.

—Judge Barker was in Hollidaysburg during the present week holding court for Judge Dean.

—A ten-pin alley is being erected on the Central Hotel property, in the rear of the pool room.

—The Sons of Veterans, of this place, had a supper and dance at the Blair House on last Friday night.

—The raven is the only bird known to ornithologists which is a native of every country in the world.

—Indiana is offered a glass factory if her citizens will subscribe $30,000 to the stock and furnish a free site.

—Messrs. James Wilkinson & Son, the marble dealers in this place received a car load of marble the other day.

—Mr. Joseph Farabaugh, Carrolltown's enterprising photographer, was a visitor to the FREEMAN office on Thursday.

—A sleighing party from Summerhill put up at the Blair House on Monday night and danced to the "wee sma'" hours in the morning.

—Dr. William Richards, grandfather of Dr. T. M. Richards, of this place, died at his home in Ohio last week, aged one hundred years.

—Mr. Andrew Eckenrode, one of Carrolltown's enterprising merchants, accompanied by his wife, spent a few hours in town on Saturday.

—County Treasurer Charles J. Mayer, who has been ill for the past month, is able to be about again, and on Wednesday paid a visit to Ebensburg.

—Professor T. L. Gibson, accompanied by his wife and corps of assistant teachers in the Ebensburg schools took a sleigh ride to Loretto, on Saturday.

—Mr. Charles McFadden, of Philadelphia, who has the contract for building that part of the new railroad near Carrolltown, was here on Friday.

—If the feet become frost-bitten, soak them for one-half hour in a strong hot solution of alum water; and if one application is not enough, two will be a cure.

—Mr. A. Y. Jones, formerly of Ebensburg, but for a number of years a resident of Kane, will take charge of the Renova hotel at Renova, Pa., in the near future.

—Jerome Noon, of Johnstown, had his arm badly mashed while working in the steel works in that city on Friday. Mr. Noon formerly was a resident of Cambria township.

—Henry Scanlan, Esq., who has run more lines through Cambria county than any other man we know of, was here for a short time on Monday with Jacob staff and compass.

—At the Republican primary election held in Philadelphia on Tuesday the Quay machine knocked the Harrison leaders not only out of time, but clear over the ropes on the first round.

—Simon P. Kirsh has recently been appointed postmaster at Nicktown to succeed Joseph D. Houck, who removed to Hastings. The office has been moved into the store of Mr. Casper Lieb.

—A sure cure for inflammatory rheumatism is made by taking one ounce of pulverized saltpeter and putting it into a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected and a sound cure will speedily be made.

—Mr. James R. Zahm, of Pittsburg, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Amy, arrived here on Saturday on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. K. Zahm, of this place, and returned home on Monday afternoon.

—A mammoth 12 inch gun belonging to the United States Government passed over the Pennsylvania railroad on Friday. It was loaded on two cars and was enroute to San Francisco, where it will be rigged on a naval cruiser.

—William Nicholson, who after getting out of jail was taken kindly to by several of our people departed on Saturday last and with him went an overcoat belonging to one of our liverymen and a picolo belonging to the band.

—Robert Chapman Brown, the ten-year old son of W. S. and Nellie Brown, died at his parents' home in Pittsburg on Friday. The mother of the deceased is a daughter of Professor T. J. Chapman, formerly Superintendent of schools in this county, and a former resident of Ebensburg.

—Some people in this vicinity who have ice houses, on Monday last took advantage of the cold snap and began their ice harvest. The ice obtained was a good quality and from six to eight inches in thickness. The present soft spell however, has put an end to the industry for the present.

—Mrs. Lizzie F. Koons, wife of Francis Koons, of Allegheny township, died on Friday January 8th, 1892, aged about 30 years, from typhoid fever. Beside her husband she leaves three small children, the youngest about two and a half-months old to mourn the loss of a mother's loving care.

—The bridge across the cut near McMullen's, on the Loretto road has been completed, but is not yet in use for travel owing to the fact that the eastern terminus does not connect with the road as laid out, but to one side and will necessitate the changing of the road to suit the bridge.

—One of those unreasonable men who takes a newspaper for a year or two and then send it back "refused" or "not wanted" was sued by a publisher in Michigan a short time ago, and the judge gave a verdict for the full amount and costs. The court decided that notice to discontinue was not sufficient if the subscriber was in arrears. He must pay first.

—James M. Gillespie, a well-known bartender, for some time past connected with McAteer's, has obtained a lease of the Whiskey Spring hotel property, now in possession of John Fitzharris. He will get possession at once, the monthly rental to be $45. Mr. Fitzharris' family will continue for the present to occupy apartments in the hotel.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—Vice President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has issued an order to minor officials in which he states that promotions shall be made among employes according to their time of service and efficiency and that influence must play no part in the advancement of employes. Mr. McCrea thinks that promoting men on their merits and observing their rights and trustworthiness is the only way of elevating the standard of the service. The men are greatly pleased with the order.

—Mrs. Albert Bender, widow of Albert Bender, a former Gallitzin hotel-keeper, died at her home in Cannon City, Colorado, on Saturday. Her remains were brought to Johnstown for interment alongside of her husband, who died in that city several years ago.

—The Somerset county commissioners have decided to tax all the property of the South Penn railroad company lying in Somerset county. The tax will amount to over $3,000 a year, and as other counties are expected to take similar action, it is thought the move will cause the road to be either completed or abandoned.

—Elmer Lee Hughes, son of Mr. Richard J. Hughes, of Altoona, died at the home of his grandfather, Mr. John Hughes, of Cambria township, at an early hour on Sunday morning. The young man, whose age was about twenty-nine years, was subject to fits and his death resulted from an attack during the night.

—Some time during the past summer Collins Bros., of Ebensburg, took options on several thousand acres of coal lands along the upper Chest creek, in Allegheny township. The options expired on January 1st, 1892, and only in a few cases was the purchase completed. These were on the lands farthest down the creek.—*Hastings Tribune.*

—A man known as Bennett, a plasterer, was found dead at Charleroi, Pa., in a one-roomed shanty on Tuesday. He had been missing since January 3. His once brawny frame was frightfully emaciated and a grin of the most horrible expression rested about his mouth. He was a plasterer, whose home was unknown. It is supposed he was taken with influenza, and the disease and starvation caused death.

—At a meeting of the Cambria Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County on Monday the following gentlemen were elected as a board of directors for the ensuing year: Geo. M. Reade, H. J. Hoppel, J. G. C. Bearer, Wm. J. Buck, J. C. Gates, J. M. Thompson, Webster Griffith, C. T. Roberts, John Lloyd, John J. Evans, V. S. Barker and D. W. Lake. The other officers will be elected at the next meeting.

—Michael Burik, a Hungarian resident of the 15th ward, Johnstown, working for the Cambria Iron Company at the old Cambria blast furnaces, on Sunday evening ran iron rod up into the burner of one of the electric lights used to light up the premises, when he was seen to reel and fall. When picked up by his fellow workmen he was dead, having received a charge of twelve hundred volts. He was about 32 years of age and leaves a wife and family.

—On Sunday Thomas J. Hughes, of Munster township, attempted with his team of horses and a wagon to cross a stream of water at Wilmore on the ice. The ice broke and the outfit went through to the bed of the creek. After considerable plunging on the part of the horses and hard work on the part of Mr. Hughes and some gentlemen who rallied to his assistance the wagon and horses were got out without damage. Several persons who were in the wagon got out before the attempt to cross was made, and they were thereby saved a ducking.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—In his charge to the grand jury at Allentown last week, Judge Albright, apropos of the numerous petty cases brought to court for trial, said: "I would urge you to sift thoroughly all cases and prevent costs of the county as well for the people. They are often sent to courts by magistrates who do so simply to get a paltry fee from the county. The time has come when there ought not to be in Pennsylvania a magistrate paid by fees. Every man who exercises a judicial function should be paid by a salary, and it would be immaterial to him whether he has many cases or few."

—Undertaker B. P. Steele, of Jeanette, arrived here on Sunday evening, driving overland in a sled with the remains of Mrs. Daniel Prough and her eighteen months' old babe, mother and child having died within a few hours of each other from that dread disease diptheria. They were formerly from Huntingdon county, where their relatives reside, and their bodies were being taken there for interment. As the railroad company will not carry the bodies of persons dying from contagious diseases, the undertaker started on the long journey on a sled. At Hollidaysburg on Monday relatives of the deceased met Mr. Steele and relieved him of his charge. He returned through this place on his way home on Monday evening.

—The engineers of the Beech Creek railroad are taking a few days off. They missed the holiday season and have been given a week to go home and see their families. The line has been located through Homer City and it will cross the creek at McConaghey's and will run up by Cherry Run and out by way of Crete church. There is now no doubt about the building of this road and the building of a branch to this place. One of the officers said to our reporter that the Indiana people would be able to take the train at the east end of town and go to Chicago to see the World's Fair in 1893. The Pennsylvania people are locating down Twolick and expect to commence work on the line in the spring. There will be music in the air along Twolick and Yellow creeks next summer.—*Indiana Messenger.*

Death of General John Irvin Gregg.

General John Irvin Gregg died at his residence in Washington City, on Friday of last week. The deceased was a native of Center county and came to Ebensburg about the 1st of January, 1847, where he enlisted as a private in the Old Cambria Guards, Company D., Second Pennsylvania Infantry, being the tallest member of the company when it left for service in the Mexican war under Captain James Murray. Soon after reaching Mexico he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry and served as such until August, 1848, when the Regiment, at the close of the war with Mexico, was disbanded.

In May, 1861, General Gregg was appointed Captain in the Sixth United States Calvary, one of the new regiments formed by President Lincoln, and the following year was appointed by Gov. Curtin Colonel of the 16th. Pennsylvania Calvary, with which he served with distinction during the war having been brevetted Brigadier and Major General for distinguished and meritorious services. At the close of the war Gen. Gregg was made Colonel of the Eighth United States Cavalry and served in that capacity until April, 1879, when he was retired for disability in the line of duty. Since his retirement General Gregg has resided at Washington. He was sixty-five years of age.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for two weeks ending Wednesday, January 13th, 1892:

James Albert Page and Annie E. Reighard, Mineral Point.

William J. Murphy and Elizabeth M. Keppel, Johnstown.

John Adam Hitch and Catharine Matilda Wirtner, Chest township.

Frederick Laurne and Amorah O'Dowd, Tunnelhill.

Chovan Gregg, Fayette county, and Maiy Ditzky, Elder township.

Charles H. Spurlock and Elizabeth J. Smith, Johnstown.

N. J. Boyer and Elizabeth Crouse, Summerhill.

Joseph Stranko and Vallaria Solowoa, Gallitzin.

Roland J. Jones, Cambria township, and Hattie Jones, Ebensburg.

J. F. Knuff and Mary E. Murphy, Johnstown.

William Gallagher and Mary Ann Deely, Lloydsville.

Reade Township Items.

"Snow, beautiful snow."

Pleasure seekers and others are making good use of the recent snow.

The triennial assessment of this township is nearly completed. Messrs. John Van Scoyoc, Robert Hollen and Isaac Glass are the assessors.

We are sorry to record the illness of Mrs. Lou Hollen, of Glasgow, who is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

After a brief but desperate encounter with the grip Ed. Kuhn, the merchant of Mountain Dale, is himself again. The bland commercial smile again plays over Edward's countenance, serene as of yore.

By $2,200 of golden treasure from Uncle Sam's pension department, George Gray, of near Frugality, has been made happy.

Civil Engineer Sillman, of Altoona, assisted by his corps, is surveying two coal inclines for the Cresson & Coalport Coal & Coke Company at Frugality.

Dr. L. F. Worthley, Shirley's successful physician was visible on our streets last Saturday.

The present cold snap which began on Sunday still continues. The fall of snow was sufficient for good sleighing and the merry jingle of the sleigh bells now greets our ears.

Tossing aside the close application of mercantile life, Mr. George Glasgow, of Glasgow, wife and daughter, Sadie, will enjoy for a few weeks the balmy air of the "Peninsular state." It is Mr. Glasgow's intention to leave for Florida about the 17th of the present month. They will visit all points of interest on the route.

On last Wednesday afternoon all that was mortal of Henry Foster, of White township, was laid to rest in the Lutheran cemetery at Glasgow.

The coal fields of Mountain Dale are running at only a medium capacity.

The teachers of Reade and White townships will hold an institute at the Beaver Valley school house next Saturday. We hope all interested in the growth of education will be out to assist in the good work.

Miss Mary L. Lumadue, of near Glasgow, is lying very ill, being afflicted with fever of a malignant form.

Superintendent J. W. Leech, of Ebensburg, visited the schools of this township last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilhide, of Glasgow, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Flora and son, Frank, are attending a reunion of the Wilhide family at New Bloomfield, Perry county.

X.

A Serious Wreck.

At a quarter of 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon what might have been a far more serious wreck occurred on the Cambria & Clearfield railroad at a point known as Five Points, which is near Hastings. A mixed train, to which was attached a combination car and passenger coach, was run into by a freight train which was following it. There were some passengers on board, and they for they most part escaped without injury.

Among the passengers was Mrs. McNellis and her two children. One child, a boy, escaped without being hurt, but Mrs. McNellis and her 10-year-old daughter were not so fortunate. The little girl sustained a number of bruises and her nose was broken. Mrs. McNellis had her right leg crushed in such a manner that the physicians who had been quickly summoned from Hastings found it necessary to amputate the member just above the knee. The unfortunate lady and her daughter were taken to a house at Five Points, where all possible was done for their relief and they were getting along as well as could be expected Wednesday.

While the two cars were somewhat damaged the amount of loss to the company is not large.

George Myers, of Hastings Murdered.

The body of a man found two weeks ago near Smithport has been identified as that of George Myers, a stone mason of Hastings, Cambria county. It appears that, being out of work, Myers determined to take a trip to the West to see if he could obtain employment. He left his wife and three children at Hastings, and with about $900 started on his journey.

Last week's *Gazette* told of the finding of his dead body by the roadside. His throat had been cut and his pockets and money belt rifled. The coroner's jury found that murder had been committed and the body was interred in the Urey graveyard, Smithport, on the Thursday following.

News of the occurrence reached the friends of George Myers and they began investigations. The body was disinterred and identity established beyond a doubt.

Nothing has been done to apprehend and bring to justice the murderer. The finding of the coroner's jury has as yet resulted in nothing, as it is not likely that remorse will drive the cold-blooded assassin to a confession.

The people around Smithport naturally feel indignant that no effort has been made to apprehend the perpetrator of so red-handed a crime.—*Indiana Gazette.*

Warned in Time.

People will have themselves largely to blame if the horrid grip secures a foothold here this winter. The board of health sounded a note of warning a few days ago. Physicians all agree that with proper precautions, the desease may be prevented. Aged and enfeebled persons, in fact any one whose system is run down, require a healthful stimulant just now. The medical faculty are a unit upon this point. Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" rye whiskies, which sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart, are the purest and best stimulants known. The most skilled practitioners in the country endorse and prescribe these brands and leading hospitals use them exclusively. Major Klein also sells Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson, Overholt and Bear Creek at $1 perquart or six quarts for $5. His establishment is headquarters for everything in the liquor line. Goods expressed everywhere. Send for catalogue, mentioning this paper, to

MAX KLEIN,
85 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

For sale by J. & A. E. Bender, Ebensburg, Pa.

Eclipses in 1892.

In the year 1892 there will occur four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. The first will be a total eclipse of the sun, April 26th, invisible in the United States. A partial eclipse of the moon May 11th, partly visible in the eastern part of the United States, the moon rising in the Atlantic states about 7 P. M., nearly half an hour before the end of the eclipse. A partial eclipse of the sun, October 20th, visible in most parts of the United States. A total eclipse of the moon, November 4th, not generally visible in the United States.

Local Insititute.

Following is the program for a local institute to be held at Amsbry, January 23:

How to teach writing, Menna McMullen; Course of study, M. L. McMcCartney; Language, Tillie Bradley; Spelling, Eva Durbin; Geography, Stella Mills; Recitation, Tillie Hite; Arithmetic, Mary Durbin; United States History, Kate Dunegan; School ethics, Blanche Anderson; Essay, Mary Condron; Physiology, Miss Terney; Select reading, Annie Sprout; Paper, Mollie Mullen.

—Any victim of corns who can indulge a fortnight's seclusion and discard the use of shoes for the time, will find at the end of the two weeks his troublesome corns have disappeared entirely.

The List of Jurors.

Following is the list of jurors for the special February and regular March terms of Court:

TRAVERSE JURY—FOURTH WEEK OF FEBRUARY.

Abler, J. A., laborer, Johnstown.
Ambler, C. B., barber, Johnstown.
Bridges, Samuel, laborer, Johnstown.
Barclay, E. M., clerk, Johnstown.
Blough, M. J., painter, Johnstown.
Buchanan, Joseph, fitter, Johnstown.
Black, Christ, laborer, Dale.
Beers, W. M., farmer, Reade township.
Baker, John A., farmer, Chest township.
Barry, Ed., laborer, Johnstown.
Blough, John H., miner, Richland township.
Brawley, William, farmer, Barr township.
Bender, C. N., miner, Gallitzin borough.
Collins, John S., laborer, South Fork.
Crofford, W. A., clerk, Johnstown.
Carney, William H., farmer, Munster township.
Eberly, M. D., clerk, Ebensburg.
Eger, Charles, farmer, Washington township.
Geener, Wm., brewer, Johnstown.
Gill, Samuel, carpenter, Ashville.
Horner, Daniel, farmer, Stonycreek.
Humphrey, F. B., farmer, Cambria township.
Hoover, Jas. L., merchant, Coopersdale.
Hines, P. H., miner, Reade township.
Hunt, L. B., florist, Johnstown.
Jones, T. L., farmer, Cambria township.
Koonsman, Lawrence, farmer, Allegheny township.
Kirby, John, hotel-keeper, Johnstown.
Weakland, Walter, farmer, Elder township.
Wertz, Geo. M., dairyman, Stonycreek township.
Wentroth, John D., hotel keeper, Croyle township.
Turner, Wm., bar keeper, Johnstown.
Thomas, Wm. L., teamster, Dale.
Kroft, William, mill-hand, Conemaugh.
Keich, Frederick, farmer, Jackson township.
Ludwig, Felix, carder, Ebensburg.
Lawrence, Geo., laborer, Johnstown.
Lambezy, Wm., carpenter, Johnstown.
Melhorn, William, laborer, Allegheny township.
Mason, Edwin, laborer, Ebensburg.
McGarry, W. C., plasterer, South Fork.
Mangus, Joseph, laborer, Johnstown.
McCurdy, M. D., laborer, Johnstown.
Myers, Joseph F., miner, Gallitzin.
Neff, William, miner, Lilly.
Orris, Joseph K., butcher, Adams township.
Orris, Alex, painter, Johnstown.
O'Hara, Frank, liveryman, Washington township.
Odham, William F., laborer, Dale.
Oakes, Samuel, carpenter, Johnstown.
Piper, James, miner, Summerhill township.
Price, John W., foreman, Johnstown.
Reed, Frank N., blacksmith, Lower Yoder township.
Rhodes, Rhinard, farmer, Adams township.
Seigh, Theo., laborer, Lower Yoder township.
Sheridan, George, blacksmith, Lower Yoder township.
Snowball, Robert, labor, Gallitzin.
Schmidt, Fred., hotel-keeper, Johnstown.

GRAND JURORS.

Bush, J. L., laborer, Morrellville.
Cavanaugh, John, steel hand, Johnstown.
Cooper, S. A., carpenter, Dean township.
Deveraux, Frank, farmer, Cambria township.
Dick, James, farmer, Carroll township.
Danks, Henry, laborer, Dale.
Green, Samuel, blacksmith, Lilly.
Geis, F. A., Morrellville.
Jones, Willard, tanner, Ebensburg.
Koontz, E. S., laborer, Johnstown.
Kelly, Samuel, hotel keeper, Chest Springs.
Lenhart, Samuel, saddler, Johnstown.
Leventry, William, foreman, Stonycreek township.
March, George W., laborer, Johnstown.
Murphy, Michael, laborer, Johnstown.
Jones, James, molder, Johnstown.
Murphy, Alex., farmer, Adams township.
Nosling, B. A., jeweler, Hastings.
Otto, F. W., farmer, Johnstown.
Plat, Celestine, contractor, Gallitzin.
Parker, D. B., agent, Johnstown.
Stever, G. L., carpenter, Lilly.
Wilson, J. M., foreman, Johnstown.
Yoder, D. H., farmer, Richland township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK OF MARCH.

Alt, Charles, saddler, Johnstown.
Ashbridge, James H., merchant, Johnstown.
Ankeny, Joseph, clerk, Johnstown.
Anstead, Philip, farmer, Blacklick township.
Brown, John J., foreman, Johnstown.
Barnett, Jeremiah, merchant, Upper Yoder township.
Bantley, Herman, merchant, Johnstown.
Bishop, Thomas, farmer, Allegheny township.
Bomgardner, John H., farmer, Richland township.
Callihan, Eben S., mill-hand, Johnstown.
Croyle, Joseph, farmer, Croyle township.
Constable, William, laborer, Johnstown.
Cobaugh, Jacob H., fireman, West Taylor township.
Daven, Cornelius, blacksmith, Munster township.
Deimi, Dan, farmer, Portage.
Daniel, John, laborer, Johnstown.
Evans, Evan C., carpenter, Ebensburg, East ward.
Ford, Christ S., laborer, West Taylor township.
Gallagher, Hugh, laborer, Johnstown.
Galbreath, William H., clerk, Morrellville.
Gittings, George W., laborer, Johnstown.
Ickes, J. H., hotel-keeper, Adams township.
Ivy, F. A., miner, Stonycreek township.
Just, Paul, agent, Johnstown.
Kinneleiter, D. W., merchant, East Conemaugh.
King, Israel, farmer, Adams township.
Martin, Henry, laborer, Johnstown.
Myers, William, foreman, Johnstown.
Menoher, W. C., carpenter, Johnstown.
Patch, Isaac M., laborer, Morrellville.
Parsons, Robert, tailor, Johnstown.
Farrish, E. C., merchant, Ebensburg.
Reed, W. S., wagon maker, Johnstown.
Risinger, Thomas, butcher, Morrellville.
Rose, H., farmer, Taylor township.
Stoltz, Philip, farmer, Carroll township.
Suriver, John, laborer, Franklin.
Lumadue, John, farmer, Clearfield township.
Shaffer, J. J., carpenter, East Conemaugh.
Smith, F. M., blacksmith, Johnstown.
Schittell, Wm., laborer, Reade township.
Smith, Henry T., laborer, Dale.
Smirse, George, mine boss, Reade township.
Shultz, Henry, barber, Morrellville.
Thomas, Ed., laborer, Johnstown.
Van Scoyoc, David, farmer, Reade township.
Welle, Casper A., miller, Carroll township.
Zobie, John, hotel keeper, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK OF MARCH.

Berkey, Louis J., mill-hand, Upper Yoder township.
Crisman, Charles, laborer, Morrellville.
Campbell, J. R., clerk, Gallitzin borough.
Cunningham, John, lumberman, Cambria township.
Dillon, John A., farmer, Susquehanna township.
Enright, W. L., farmer, Summerhill.
Evans, Thomas, farmer, White township.
Farren, Joseph, Cambria township.
Felix, George C., farmer, Adams township.
Gongaware, Harvey, machinist, Johnstown.
Gumbling, Jacob, farmer, Adams township.
Gallagher, George, laborer, Allegheny township.
Glock, Charles, clerk, Johnstown.
Geddings, Thomas, farmer, Clearfield township.
Gittman, John, farmer, Adams township.
Gallagher, Geo. W., laborer, Portage.
Griffith, Jas. P., roll turner, Johnstown.
Horner, Andrew J., hostler, Johnstown.
Hochstein, Wm., laborer, Johnstown.
Haug, Fred., Jr., farmer, Carroll township.
Hohmann, Ed., music director, Johnstown.
Inscho, Jacob, merchant, Morrellville.
Johnson, Jas., blacksmith, Lower Yoder township.
Kinse, Adolphus, stonemason, Gallitzin.
Kopelin, Nathan, wheelright, Johnstown.
Keough, Orville, carpenter, Hastings.
Sivel, A. C., farmer, Reade township.
Miller, Isaac T., pattern maker, Johnstown.
McKee, W. G., laborer, Upper Yoder township.
McGarvey, Homer, foreman, Johnstown.
McGinnis, Geo., farmer, Gallitzin.
McCloskey, John, Jr., laborer, Gallitzin borough.
Plumb, Levi, engineer, Portage.
Pfiester, Gottlieb, laborer, Washington No. 1.
Prosser, Josiah, laborer, Johnstown.
Reese, Joseph T., clerk, Johnstown.
Reese, Thomas, laborer, Johnstown.
Rager, Martin, farmer, Jackson township.
Raab, H. J., machinist, Johnstown.
Ream, Jacob, laborer, Johnstown.
Stewart, Ed. R., agent, Conemaugh.
Shaffer, Elias, carpenter, Gallitzin borough.
Smith, J., agent, Summerhill.
Studt, Harry E., foreman, Lower Yoder township.
Swomo, John W., laborer, Johnstown.
Sweeney, Michael, clerk, Johnstown.
Stibich, George, merchant, Johnstown.
Teeter, D., clerk, Johnstown.

Carrolltown Items.

CARROLLTOWN, Pa., Jan. 12, 1892.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—Hoping that a letter pertaining to the new developments being made and to be made in and about Carrolltown, and also the current items of news that your correspondent has gathered in the last few days, will be of interest to the highly appreciated FREEMAN, we subjoin the following.

Carrolltown is at present having quite an experience in the innovation of foreigners that have made their advent here since last summer. Our dealers in merchandise, saloon-keepers, hotel men, farmers and private people all have been compelled to learn the wants of the innovates, and we find them to be generally all right when understood. At first some would-be Sullivans undertook to chastise a few Italians but got worsted in the fracas. Since then all has been quiet, and those who expected to lose their all have been agreeably disappointed. In fact, these strange people with their foreign customs and costumes, are neither pugnacious or voracious. They came here to earn money and are just like the balance of human beings—some noble and some vicious.

Our merchants are doing a heavy trade now. J. J. Houk's mammoth store is daily crowded and it is a curious as well as interesting and instructing sight to see and hear the jabber of nearly all climes. It is like a bedlam, but John gets there. J. W. Sharbaugh, P. L. Eck, and Eckenrode & Hoppel are also well patronized by them. Peter Hoover, the affable clerk at the store of the last named firm, says he can get away with the Johns in good style. Gus. Sharbaugh, our popular clothier, does an immense business and everybody seems pleased. P. J. Dietrick sells so much hardware that he says he has become hardened and doesn't care how hard times will be, as he can keep right here and sell as low as ever. Jim Scanlan says for Buck & Company that he is growing fatter every day and will not be undersold.

Our hotels are crowded with those seeking shelter and comforts for the inner man, and no one goes away hungry or disappointed. The St. Lawrence hotel is still the same old hostelrie as of yore and none of Lawrence's old ever pass him by. A. H. Haug's hotel retains its old standing, and Andy has his hands full catering to the wants of his numerous visitors. The Gray hotel, kept by Flick Bros., is quite a resort for strangers and sporting men, as Albert can give all the information relative to good races, good horses, pedigrees, etc., and John conduct them to a good table and bed. The Eagle, conducted by A. Beslet, is also doing a rushing business.

Our wholesale establishments are all doing well. C. A. Farabaugh, brewer, has the most extensive brewery in northern Cambria, and has been adding to his building many improvements, such as additions to underground vaults, steam engine, hydraulic force pump, and various other improvements. Mrs. B. A. Bloom has added to her establishment an imported filter which has made, in the opinion of judges, quite an impoovement in the beer. Since the death of our estimable and lamented friend T. S. Williams, his wife, Mrs. Ellen Williams, has continued the business with Mr. John Dumm as assistant. They are doing a good business. Mrs. W. could not have chosen a more faithful or better man than Mr. Dumm.

The Cambria & Clearfield railroad is rapidly approaching completion and Mr. McFadden, the principal contractor, assisted by an efficient corps of experts is pushing it in all its details. The tunnel at Strittmatter's summit is the bone of contention just now, as your correspondent is informed that both ends of the road will be ready before the completion of the tunnel. If some of your old time readers who witnessed the building of the Old Portage and Pennsylvania Central remember how long it took to make the tunnels for those roads they will say that the progres that has already been achieved in the short time since the commencement of the Strittmatter tunnel is truly wonderful. It is thought that the tunnel will be completed in about two months.

Our town is flooded with coal operators, speculators and business men from all parts of the country.

The grip has made its appearance again and among those afflicted are Mr. A. H Haug and family, Mr. Adam Stoltz's family, Mr. M. Zolner, Mr. Jos. Zolner, and Mr. V. Thomas. Our physicians say they have quite a combat but think they can come out successfully.

An infant child of Ed. Eger and wife, of Carroll township, is dead and Mrs. Eger is in a precarious condition, but her recovery is hoped for.

Winter is practically over for the present and consequently our sleigh-riding friends and ice-harvesters are not in the best of humor.

MORE ANON.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LIQUID ELECTRICITY THE MAGNETIC WATER OF LIFE. WHAT IS IT?

DR. W. H. ELDRED, *Dear Sir*.—I have something of importance to say to you and I trust you will read this letter patiently to its conclusion. It is my mission to manufacture and distribute a most singular substance which fate has led me to discover and which I will introduce to you. And if what I write may seem curious to you I hope to be believed in what I say. I can truthfully say that every person, however lowly in life, longs for health; but not all possess the energy or the curiosity to seek for the key, which they can find by calling on our agent, Mrs. M. Shoemaker, who keeps our medicine on hand and is ready to administer to all. It cures catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases of the ear. Liquid Electricity does not require "talking up" after it is once known. It sells itself. I have the full right of the county. No one can come in and sell unless I authorize them. The undersigned will give all instructions when called upon.

MRS. M. SHOEMAKER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. Prof. J. T. Little, the oculist-optician, of 511 Penn ave., Pittsburg, has arranged to send his representative to Ebensburg, January 21st and 22nd, and extends an invitation to all persons having eye trouble needing glasses, or having difficulty in being suited with glasses, to consult him free of charge at Dr. Creery's dental office, Thursday and Friday, January 21st and 22nd. Two-thirds of the so called head-ache and nervousness is from strained eyes. If you desire relief this is an apportunity to secure the best science affords.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet, 10c.

WANTED!—Furs of all kinds, for which the highest market prices will be paid. Bring them in. G. L. FREDERICKS, oct30 Ebensburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Central Hotel, formerly the A. J. Christy hotel, Loretto, Pa. Address M. F. M'DONALD, Agent. Nov. 27. Loretto, Pa.

WANTED.—A good girl to do cooking. Good wages paid. Address, Mrs. M. Fitzharris, Gallitzin Hotel, Gallitzin, Pa.

BALTZELLS'.

When we say we are preparing for the greatest reduction sale that we have ever yet given we do not desire our readers to understand that they can enter our store and carry away its entire contents and leave no form of equivalent, but we want them to know that we do intend to give them what they may wish for at one-quarter to one-half of what they have been paying here or elsewhere, and that if they have dreams of economy add many possessions for the usual expenditure for a few the time will be when our great reduction sale begins on the 11th of January.

Our black dress goods shelves have been deprived of the greater share of their treasures but we still have much remaining that is of the best in style and quality and we expect to have a complete thinning out before our mid-winter sale is over. Therefore, they have been touched by the General Reduction hand as can be seen by the following partial quotations of the stock on hand:

Priestly Silk Warp Henriettas,	$1.25 to $1.75
Carrier's, All Wool "	50 to 1.90
Novelties in Figures, stripes and dots,	64 to 1.00
Camels Hair,	1.25
Fur Plaids, 50 inch,	1.25
All Wool Serges,	50 to 1.25

At the same counter you will find elegant silks at the following reasonable figures:

Perfection Silks,	85 to $1.25
Faille Francaise,	72 to 1.25
Gros Grain	$1.00 to 1.60

Also colored Failles and velvets in all shades for trimming.

A short time hence such goods will be much higher in prices.

The Shoe department has also suffered in the general cut which will be but for a short time and affords decided chances for bargains in that line

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

STRAY NOTICE.
Came to the enclosure of Henry Swope on or about the 10th day of October, 1891, one red heifer, one year old past, with left ear cropped off, a white spot above hip, white belly, and white on the end of her tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge, and her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
JOS. RIPPS, Township clerk.
January 15, 1892.3t.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby notified that I have this day bought from Martin Seymore one parlor organ and two cows, and have left the same with him during my pleasure.
ISADORE SEYMORE.
Loretto, Pa., Jan. 4th, 1892.

CREAT REDUCTION : SALE OF ALL GOODS AT SIMON & Co's.

The weather so far this fall has been very much against the sale of heavy winter goods and in consequence our stock is much too large for the time of year. It may get ever so cold yet and you need the goods, but we need the money and therefore we have reduced every article so we may sell them quick

Overcoats - and - Suits,

which we sold at $10.00, now go at $6.00.

PANTS,

which sold at $5.00, now go at $3.50.

NOTE REDUCTIONS IN SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Men's Dress Shoes, formerly $2.00, now $1.50. Ladies' Dress Shoes, Spring Heel, $1.50. Gum Boots, Candee—best in America—we sell at $2.60; other $3.00. Rubbers for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls at lowest prices.

DRY GOODS, HAPS, CARPETS,

we will sell at prices so low that you cannot imagine how they can be manufactured for the price, but we must reduce our stock and low prices shall do the work.

GROCERIES,

Don't forget our immense stock of Groceries, and always bear in mind that by dealing with us you always save 25 per cent.

ATTEND THIS GRAND REDUCTION SALE

if you need goods or not. Such a chance will not be offered again in Gallitzin.

We can start you in House-keeping from

$25.00 UPWARDS

and have the greatest assortment of Furniture to select from.

Don't delay your coming; now is the time to buy or never.

SIMON - & - CO.,
GALLITZIN, PENN'A.

Read the
Freeman.
$1.50 per Year.

B. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

C. A. LANGBEIN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Riding Bridles, from	50c. up.
Team Bridles, from	$1.50 up.
Lap Dusters, from	0c. up.
Machine-made Harness, from	$6.00 up.
Hand-made Harness, from	$10.00 up.

☞Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I guarantee to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

☞Shop Barker's Row on Centre street. apr129tf

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent
EBENSBURG, PA.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☞Special attention given to claims for Pension Bounty, etc. oct7-'8-9

DONALD E. DUFTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
☞Office in Opera House, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
☞Office on Centre street, near High.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the hotel of M. Fitzharris, in Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, adjoining land of B. P. Anderson, T. L. Farrish, Joseph F. Durbin, Susan Gallagher, heirs of Joseph O'Brien, deceased, William Litty, and Lemon & Bailey, containing

275 ACRES,

more or less, about 100 acres of which are CLEARED, and having thereon erected a large two storied

FRAME HOUSE!
and Large FRAME BARN!

and the necessary OUTBUILDINGS, all in good repair. There is a large quantity of Pine, Hemlock and various kinds of Hardwood Timber on this property, and it is underlaid with valuable

SEAMS OF COAL.

The Timber on said land, and the Coal in and under the same together with the usual mining rights and privileges, will be offered for sale separate from the surface, and will be sold separately, if a better price can be obtained in that way than by offering the entire land with the Timber and Coal together.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at confirmation of sale; one-third in one year and one-third in two years after confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser.

M. D. KITTELL,
Trustee to sell the real estate of Francis Gallagher, deceased.
Ebensburg, Pa., December 25, 1891.

HOTEL LEGRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to us directed, we will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Allegheny, county of Cambria, Pennsylvania, about one mile from the borough of Chest Springs adjoining lands of Jacob Buck, Jos. Mannion, heirs of Paul Conrad, deceased, D. W. McConnell, E. T. McConnell and Joseph Adams, containing

64 ACRES,

more or less, and having thereon erected a LARGE "L" HOUSE with Porch, and hewed Log Barn, with Sheds, Buggy Shed and other necessary Outbuildings, all in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in six months, and one third in one year from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser and to bear interest from the confirmation of sale.

JOHN BARNET,
AMANDA ADAMS,
Executors of Thomas W. Adams, deceased.
Chest Springs, Pa., January 8, 1892 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the exceptions to the third and final account of Wm. Warner, executor of John Warner, deceased.

Having been appointed by said court to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on **Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1892,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, Pa., Dec. 25, 1891.3t. Auditor.

ESTRAY.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Washington township about the beginning of June, 1891, a brindle heifer, about two and a half years old, has some white on her back and breast, with a notch under the right ear and a small piece out of the left. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
GARRETT SEESE.
Lilly, Pa., Jan. 8, 1892.3t.

CANCER and Tumors CURED no knife, book free. Drs. Gratigny & Bush, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

LIFE IN ASSYRIA.

Quaintly Described by a Native of That Land.

Girls Bought and Sold for Camels and Sheep—Cheapness of the Products of Nature and Labor.

Men live on six cents a day in Assyria. Assyrian women, after one hundred years of Christian labor, are bought and sold; are made to work with oxen at the plow, and have as little liberty as in the days of Cadmus. Men who pay six dollars a day to live and the ladies who ride to shop in victorias thought over these things as they left the Lincoln Park Congregational church the other night, says the Chicago Herald. Amen Basi, born on Mount Lebanon, told these things in broken English. Amen Basi is a tall, handsome Assyrian with a skin as rich as the cinnamon silks made at the foot of the mountain on which he was born. He looked into the curious, bright eyes of girls and told them that, had they been born Assyrians in Assyria, they could not go upon the streets unless their faces were concealed; that they could neither receive nor make a call among women without their husband's consent, and that if at any time, even by accident, they were seen by any man or in any way recognized one, no one would marry them. He said that once two couples, a tall man and a tall woman and a short man and a short woman, stood before a priest to be wed. The priest placed the tall man and the tall woman and the short man and the short woman together and none of the four knew whether it was right or not, neither of them knowing the other. But the parents hastily objected and placed the tall man by the short woman and the short man by the tall woman, as that was the way of the contracts.

Then Mr. Basi showed how these contracts were made. He left the pulpit and presently a man wrapped up in rich Assyrian raiment went up and sat upon the floor. Mr. Basi came back and squatted beside him. "I would very much like," he said, "for a girl who is yours to be wife to my son Isaac." "I would be honored," returned the man, with a very unmistakable American accent. "How many have you?" "Three." "How many years have they?" "One is fifteen, one twenty and one twenty-five." "Don't talk to me about the twenty-five, nor the twenty; they are never fit to marry. How much do you charge for the little one?" "Five camels, four horses, three sheep and fifty dollars." "High! I buy one hundred women for so much." "But not little ones." "Oh, I think so." "Well, you can't have mine for a cent less." "I pay." But even so Isaac did not get the little one, because a few minutes after Mr. Basi returned as another man and by doubling the price secured the girl for his son Jacob.

Then Amen Basi looked at young men whose patent leathers cost them seven dollars and told them that people in Assyria paid fifty cents for a suit of clothes. The common people, he said, paid twenty-five cents a day for house rent, three cents for twenty-five pounds of cabbage and four cents for fifty pounds of turnips. Fifty loaves of bread were turned out at a baking and men sometimes ate four and five at a meal. He waited for a moment, and then turning to a blackboard behind him said: "They are so big," and he drew a circle that would inclose a Thanksgiving platter.

Speaking of Assyrian cities he said that when in the gardens of Sidon the rain fell upon the orange and lemon trees and knocked the fruit upon the ground a hundred could be purchased for five cents. He said that in Damascus there are one hundred and thirty thousand Mohammedans, one hundred and fifty thousand Christians and five thousand Jews. In the city there is a building haunted by John the Baptist's ghost. The door of the room in which he is said to have been beheaded is never opened. The Mohammedans say that once long ago some one opened it and the Baptist's blood flowed out over the city to a depth of five inches. It was the custom for worshipers to leave their shoes outside the temple. There were sometimes three or four hundred pairs standing in a row, and the poorer people [illegible] through their prayers [illegible] and then came out and selected the finest footwear in the row, thereby illustrating the great cleverness of the Assyrians.

THE VOLCANO IN THE SEA.

A Tunisian Island That Suddenly Disappeared.

The submarine volcano which gave such a bad shaking up to the island of Pantellaria recently is still receiving considerable attention from the Paris papers. Pantellaria lies at the northeast of Tunis, and the disturbance occurred about a mile and a half from the west coast of the island. The sight, says the New York Sun, was grand beyond description. The waves went up like mountains and roared in an immense whirlpool of boiling water, from the center of which came smoke and flames that rose far above the immense clouds of steam. All this was accompanied by what might be called submarine thunder of the loudest and deepest kind, while the water became black with the ashes of the volcano. Pantellaria trembled, as well it might, and its few lazy inhabitants were thrown into the wildest excitement.

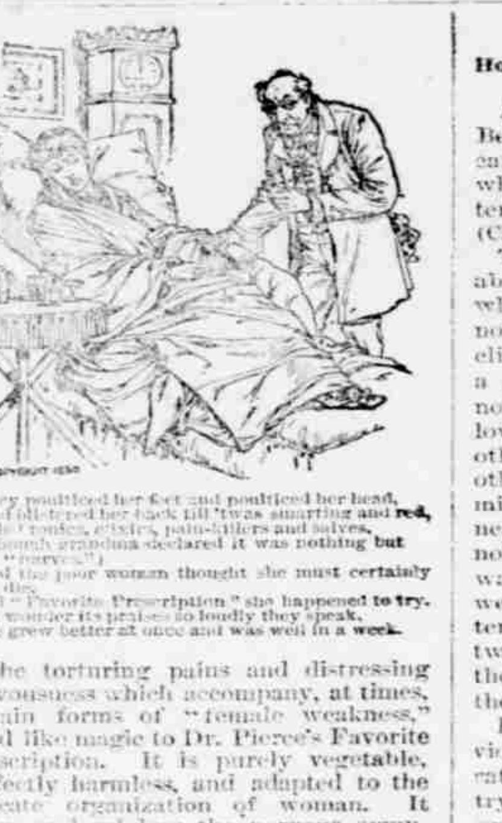
From the point where the phenomenon appeared on to the coast of Sicily, the bottom of the sea is volcanic, and Ætna and Vesuvius are set down as the chimneys of the great furnace below. It is in the vicinity of this spot that the great submarine volcano of Giulia appears from time to time, lifting its cone far above the water and throwing up lava and flames; and when it becomes exhausted it sinks down again with terrific rumblings, while the sea dances at a furious rate.

There is a funny story in connection with this eccentric volcano. In 1831 Czar Nicholas sent some war vessels to reconnoiter the coast of Pantellaria with a view to building a fortress there. Just then there was an eruption of the Giulia, which sent up an island six kilometers in circumference. When the sea became tolerably cool and calm this island was captured by the crew of a British man of war. They planted upon it "the flag upon which the sun never sets." The guns boomed, the sailors cheered, and the band played "Rule Britannia." At the close of the ceremonies the island began to shake, and soon it was discovered that it was slowly sinking down into the sea. Then there was a grand skedaddle for the boats, and shortly after the British tars had reached their vessels the island was gone. It drowned itself rather than belong to the English. The Russians laughed, but they never got their fortress on Pantellaria.

—Urgent Business.—Laura—"Auntie, would I be justified in writing to a young man who has never written to me?" Auntie—"Only on very important business, my dear." Laura—"Well, this is important business. I want to marry him."—Demorest's Magazine.

—Two counter irritants—A mustard plaster and a woman shopping.—Life.

—A Walking Gent—"You are an actor, eh? in what line?" "Tragedy—and tradgedy."—Indianapolis Journal.



They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,
And blistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,
Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves,
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves.")
And the poor woman thought she must certainly die,
Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try.
No wonder its praises so loudly they speak,
She grew better at once and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of "female weakness," yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles.

It's a legitimate medicine—an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a positive remedy for "female weaknesses" and ailments. All functional disturbances, irregularities, and derangements are cured by it. There's nothing like it in the way it acts—there's nothing like it in the way it's sold. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

Read the guarantee on the wrapper.

You lose nothing if it doesn't help you—but it will.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. [illegible] Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Line Railroad. In effect on and after June 7th, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 53 A M	Day Exp.	11 04 A M
Western Exp.	4 43 A M	Mail	9 38 A M
Johnstown Exp.	8 27 A M	Altoona Exp.	1 00 P M
Pacific Exp.	8 45 A M	Mail Exp.	4 57 P M
Mail	4 26 P M	Phila Exp.	8 15 P M
Fast Line	8 47 P M	Eastern Exp.	10 17 P M
Way Pass.	2 36 P M	Fast Line	11 22 P M

NORTH. Irvona Exp't.	NORTH. Church Exp't.	NORTH. Fast Line.	NORTH. Mail*.	STATIONS.	Dis.	SOUTH. Pacific Exp.*	SOUTH. Mail*.	SOUTH. Church Exp't.	SOUTH. Cresson Ex.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cresson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amsbry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dysart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frugality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Van Ormer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fallen Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coalport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Irvona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only.
Black letters indicate telegraph stations.
Denny's, Moore's and Cristie's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8 45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9 38 for points east of Cresson.

No. 3 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 for points West of Cresson, and Mail Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9 38, and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27, and Pacific Express at 8 45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 4 57 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and Mail Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coalport or Irvona.

Stations marked "f" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified.

W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSBURG & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect June 7th 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 55 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Western Exp.	4 43 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 27 a m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Pacific Exp.	8 45 a m	Mail Exp.	4 57 p m
Mail	4 26 p m	Phila Exp.	8 16 p m
Fast Line	8 47 p m	Eastern Exp.	10 17 p m
Way Pass.	2 36 p m	Fast Line	11 22 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1 A M	No. 2 A M	No. 3 P M
Ebensburg		7 30	10 25	3 35
Bradley	3 0	7 40	10 31	3 44
Kaylor	4 8	7 46	10 35	3 50
Noel	6 1	7 51	10 38	3 56
Munster	7 5	7 56	10 41	4 00
Lucket	9 6	8 03	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11 3	8 10	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1 A M	No. 2 A M	No. 3 P M
Cresson		9 45	11 10	5 05
Lucket	1 7	9 50	11 20	5 15
Munster	3 8	9 55	11 29	5 22
Noel	5 2	9 59	11 35	5 28
Kaylor	6 5	10 02	11 41	5 33
Bradley	8 3	10 07	11 47	5 42
Ebensburg	11 3	10 15	12 01	5 55

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC TRADE MARK

[illegible] Dance Cured [illegible]

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., February, 1889.

My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by St. Vitus Dance that he could not go to school for two years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNELL.

BALTIMORE, June, 1889.

I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous trouble caused by overwork and found it what it is claimed to be. After using one bottle it had the desired effect, and I can truly recommend it to all suffering a like complaint, as really wonderful remedy. SAML. [illegible].

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 19, '90.

For seven years my oldest daughter had fainting spells and spasms. Last June she took the first of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and since [illegible] they have entirely ceased.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876 and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

1794. 1891

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794

Ebensburg, [illegible] 1889.

DOUBLE SINGLE ShotGuns Revolvers Rifles, &c. Send stamp for Price List. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]

WITH LOCKED ANTLERS.

How a Desperate Battle Between Bucks Came to an End.

A surveying party working for the Bear Valley Company up Millard's canyon were lately treated to a sight which seldom comes to men in this center of civilization, says the Banning (Cal.) Herald.

The men were working up the canyon about a mile above the Millard house when they heard a peculiar crashing noise. Looking up, they saw on the cliffs high above the stream and about a quarter of a mile from them two noble bucks standing with heads lowered about ten feet from each other. Thus they stood, eyeing each other and pawing the dirt for fully a minute. Then they made a simultaneous spring and came together with a noise like a falling tree. So violent was the concussion that the animals were thrown back until a distance of ten or fifteen feet again intervened between them. The men, fascinated with the sight, watched the deer go through the same performance again and again.

Finally, after a more than usually violent rush, the bucks did not separate, but struggled as if apparently trying to push each other back. It soon became plain to the men, however, that instead of pushing they were pulling away from each other. In other words, their horns had become locked, and from raging combatants the bucks became frightened animals and were only bent upon securing a divorce. Messrs. Ross, Pollock and party then conceived the idea of taking advantage of the helpless condition of the bucks and capturing them. They made a great rush for the scene, but before they reached it the deer in their struggles approached too near the edge of the cliff and both of them fell to their death in the pool below. When the party reached the water the deer were found locked in each other's horns, quite dead.

The gentlemen thought to skin the deer and bring in the hides to lend an air of authenticity to the tale, but the law is so strict as to having in your possession the hide of a newly-deceased deer, no matter whether the deer dies of la grippe, commits suicide or falls out of a balloon, that they forbore.

HE FOUGHT IN TWO WARS.

A Kansas Man Who Saw Service with Gen. Scott in Mexico.

There resides in Junction City a veteran of two wars, John Black, who until very recently endeavored to gain a livelihood on a farm, now lives comfortably upon the allowance granted by the government. He was born in Ireland sixty-seven years ago, but came to this country when a mere boy. Arriving at the age of maturity he entered the regular army, serving twenty-one years in the Second dragoons under Gen. Harney. He was in most of the battles in the Mexican war, and carried the first shell to the battery that commenced the operations against Chapultepec. This act was recorded and stands to his credit in Washington. He was Gen. Scott's orderly when the triumphant entry was made into the City of Mexico. After the Mexican war closed Black was with his command in the Utah expedition. His company was the one that first visited the scene of the Mountain Meadow massacre, where he helped to bury the bones of the unfortunate men, women and children who were killed by the Indians under the leadership of Mormons. He secured from a thorn bush a long tress of silky, brown hair, which told a sad story of some poor woman who there ended her journey. In 1859 he was stationed at Fort Riley, where he served six years as orderly sergeant, his days of active field service being over. Ending a long and honorable service he retired to a farm in Riley county. His eyesight failing he has at last moved into town, where his faithful wife, who has followed him twenty years, now cares for him.

HIGHEST POINT OF ICELAND.

A Snow-Clad Mountain Ascended for the First Time Last Summer.

The highest mountain in Iceland was ascended last summer for the first time. The successful mountaineer was F. W. W. Howell, who was encouraged when he started for Iceland by information from the Royal Geographical society that the difficulties in the way of climbing the Oroefa Jokull were supposed to be insuperable, says the New York Sun. The mountain is near the southeast coast and is an imposing sight from the sea. Mr. Howell made an attempt in 1890 to climb the mountain, but was defeated by the weather.

On August 17 last he left Sandfell, a little settlement on the coast near the base of the mountain, at 4 a. m., when, of course, it was broad daylight in that latitude. He was accompanied by two Icelanders as porters. He struck the snow slopes at 10 a. m., and it took nine hours and a half to reach the top of the mountain, whose sides are quite steep and covered with ice and snow.

Though this mountain is the highest in Iceland, its elevation was found by Mr. Howell to be only 6,550 feet, but owing to the latitude the phenomena of the snow slopes compares most favorably with those of mountains 10,000 feet high in Switzerland. Mr. Howell says the icicle galleries in the upper crevasses are particularly fine. This is undoubtedly one of the most successful feats of mountain climbing of the year, for the mountain presents as many difficulties as any of the Alps, with two or three exceptions. It is comparatively easy to ascend Mount Hecla, and this climb is made every once in awhile by one or two tourists.

American Lawlessness.

A wealthy German recently was bemoaning the want of respect for law which he said was everywhere apparent in this country. How different it all was in Germany! He told a story to enforce the point of his remarks. As a lad in Berlin he was apprentice to a tailor. One of his duties was to go to the apartments of the "young bloods" of Berlin every week or two, so that he might fetch their trousers to the tailor's shop. There he, with other of the apprentices, searched the linings for coins which they well knew would be there, for they had deftly made openings in the pockets through which they would fall. There was a quarrel, and exposure came. Then followed prosecution, and the imprisonment of two of the apprentices. Well, it effectually stopped the pilfering; the apprentices sewed up all the holes, and the "young bloods" never had any of their coins stolen afterward. If any were found in the trousers they were returned. Here, this wealthy German said, no amount of imprisonment has the least effect in stopping peculation.

Having a Good Time.

Queer ideas some people have as to what constitutes a good time. I heard a young man telling another over a restaurant table of his plans for a summer vacation of two weeks. He gave an invoice of his clothes, confessed that he had borrowed a diamond ring of a friend and that after paying steamboat fares he would have about eighty dollars to spend for board and other luxuries. "Don't you see," he continued, "I'm pretty well togged, and am going where no one knows me, so that I can swell around quite a bit for ten or twelve days. May find some one who'll think I own a summer residence and steam yacht of my own. I tell you I'm going to have a great time!"

CARL RIVINIUS,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks

JEWELRY,

Silverware, Musical Instruments

AND

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

FOR THE

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches In Key and Stem Winders.

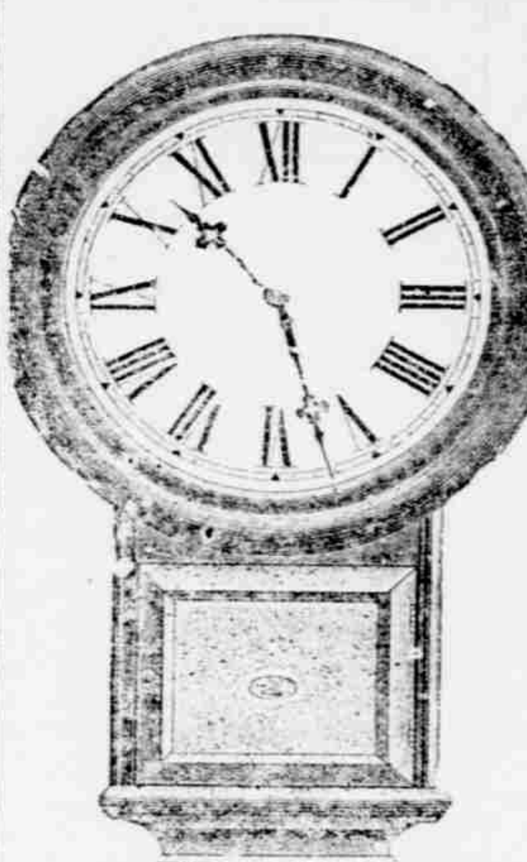
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



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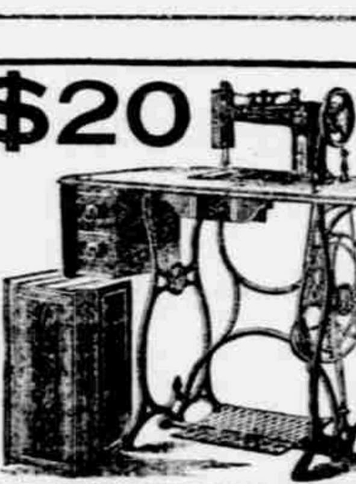

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THWARTING CATTLE RUSTLERS

Pouncing on Their Sales and Compelling Them to Prove Ownership.

Attempts to frustrate cattle rustlers on the western ranges have met with so many failures that the cattle raisers have started off on a new tack with a new law in Wyoming that permits them to pounce upon the proceeds of the rustlers' sales in the markets and compel the proving of property before they can get their money. With that protection the cattle men have partly abandoned the expensive methods of protecting stock on the open ranges and have employed inspectors to watch the rustlers in the markets.

Under the law which was passed by the late legislature the stock commission was organized. All of the money realized from the sale of all estrays and cattle of unknown ownership shipped to Kansas city, Omaha and Chicago must be sent to the commission. Its inspectors look after the interests of the small owners and keep the rustlers from imposing on the buyers. The money received is known as the estray fund, and it has amounted this season to more than fifty thousand dollars. The commission holds the fund until proof of ownership of a share has been established. Cattle raisers are supplied by each county clerk every six months with lists of estrays that have been sold for which the commission holds the money. If a cattle raiser can claim any of the estrays he contests with the rustlers before the commission. The claim must be entered within a year, because the money is turned over to the general fund of the state at the end of that period. The commission will not pay any of the money to the rustlers except on the peremptory order of a court.

At present all cattle bearing a rustler's brand, or believed to be of a rustler's brand, according to the information obtained by the commission, are seized by the inspectors in the principal markets and sold as estrays or cattle of unknown ownership. The rustlers swear and threaten, but they are asked in simple terms to show clear titles to the stock. The results have been so satisfactory that the commission has taken a bolder step, on the ground that a bill of sale is not sufficient to establish ownership and that any man who buys a bunch of cattle from anyone believed to be a rustler is worse than a rustler.

Three men who had cattle with recorded and recognized brands bought small bunches from an outfit that, according to the belief of the commission, belonged to rustlers, and shipped some to Chicago. They received the money for the cattle with the proper brand, but the money for the cattle with the suspected brand was sent to the commission. Bills of sale from the supposed rustlers have been sent to the commission at Cheyenne and suits at law have been instituted, but the commission refuses to return a dollar of the money. The argument is that by fraudulent bills of sale and collusion the rustlers might foil the efforts of the commission to prevent them from stealing cattle.

A SINGULAR DISEASE.

Young People Made to Look Old and Senile—Its Symptoms.

A new disease, called germosphism, has been described by Drs. Charcot and Souques. The word means age-like, and the disease produces an appearance of senility. The case reported was that of a woman whose age was twenty-one, but whose physiognomy was that of sixty to seventy years.

Her apparent senility, says the Medical Journal, was so striking that her father, aged fifty-two, had occasionally been asked if she were not his mother. The pathology of the case is limited to the skin, especially on the surface, and is a "decrepitude of the cutaneous system." Otherwise the girl had nothing old appearing about her. Her hair was blonde and of average length.

Her intelligence was good, her memory precise, and her judgment reasonable, but she was readily frightened when in a crowd or by a railroad and its noises; her emotional nature was fairly well balanced, but she was despondent on account of her appearance of age, which she had become to believe was incurable, and the slightest indisposition begot a fear of death. Her cutaneous sensibility was normal. The special senses of smell, taste and hearing were normal. There was a slight impairment of vision, without contraction of the visual field or color blindness; there was no arcus senilis. The hepatic, renal and uterine functions appeared to be normally performed.

The wrinkling had begun about ten years before, at which time she received a great fright. She was then a bright, joyous child, very pretty and refined in her appearance, and always in the lead of her classes at school. When the change in the skin began there was for a short time the formation of pimples, which persisted a few days and then disappeared without ulceration or mark of any kind.

There was no œdema of the cutaneous surface. The wrinkling changes took place so rapidly that, it is stated, her friends were unable to recognize her if they had not seen her within the period of a fortnight; the skin at that time is described as resembling the "scales of a fish." No form of treatment, whether by electricity, hydropathy or tonics, has been competent to improve her condition.

DECONSECRATION.

Depriving a Building of Its Recognized Sacredness.

A queer story comes from Evanston, Ill. Some Methodists, desiring to form a new congregation, purchased an edifice vacated by an Episcopal congregation. On taking possession the pastor announced that there would be no dedication of the building, inasmuch as their Episcopal brethren had already dedicated it to sacred purposes. This was entirely satisfactory to everybody. But at the end of six months, says the Cleveland Leader, it was learned in some way that the bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago, unknown to the Methodist purchasers, had formally deconsecrated the building. On hearing this some of the Methodists waxed wroth at what they called a piece of petty Episcopal arrogance, and others inquired jocosely whether the act of deconsecrating a church is anything like the process of demagnetizing a watch, while others still maintain that not even a high church bishop can extract the sacredness out of a building so long as it continues to be used for sacred purposes.

An Old Shark Story.

One famous shark story has long been current in the navy. A professed eyewitness locates the incident in the gulf of Mexico, and fixes the date somewhere in the early seventies. According to this historian the ship lay at anchor in a spot where many sharks were visible, and the younger officers fell to fishing through a port-hole with a great hook baited with a hunk of meat. Presently an immense shark was hooked and drawn up to the port-hole. Then a sailor reached down, and, with a keen knife, ripped the fish so that only the shell was left hanging to the hook. An instant later somebody cut the rope and the monster fell back into the gulf. "And d'ye think that shark was dead?" asked the narrator. "Not by a darned sight. He swam round for a minute, and, before we knew what he was about, gulped down everything the sailor had cut out of him."

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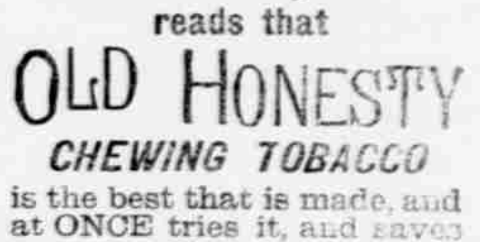

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THE NEGROES DESTI

Relative Decrease of Our C Population.

[illegible]

To recapitulate, the negro in [illegible] constitute the population [illegible] one-fifth [illegible] one-sixth [illegible] less than [illegible]

Facts such as these show that [illegible] negro problem [illegible] less national [illegible] political problem, and that the [illegible] may be [illegible] tion of physiological and economic laws.

A LIFE OF SOLITUDE.

Missourians Unable to Solve the Myster of a Hermit's Seclusion.

A genuine hermit, with a life story, only part of which he would reveal, [illegible] the curiosity that [illegible] Alexandria, Mo. [illegible] over three years [illegible] a life of [illegible] tude, his habitation being a [illegible] rock from which enough has [illegible] chiseled [illegible] room. [illegible] self he refuses to reveal his name. [illegible] is known, however, though admissions made by himself, that just before the breaking out of the late war the father of this unknown person was a wealthy planter, living somewhere in the state of Virginia, the exact location not being known. The son was somewhat disposed to be romantic and [illegible] remain under the paternal roof, and at the breaking out of the war left the home of his boyhood and built his house in the rock near the Alexandria. That's the story told by the hermit himself, but there is an air of mystery surrounding him which leaves room for doubting the entire truthfulness of the same. The reason is that no one is allowed to enter the hillside house without first showing beyond doubt that the visitor is only on curiosity bent. The place is well-stocked with all the latest periodicals and all the more popular works of the day. The matter is very mysterious and no one is able to account for the life of solitude which surrounds the unknown man.

A Sensible Arrangement.

An Englishman who, after grumbling about his native country for more than half a lifetime, at last made up his mind to emigrate to New Zealand, was asked why he chose that far away part of the world for a place of residence.

"Why," said he, "it is because nature has made a much better arrangement of the seasons there than it has here."

"What do I mean? Why, it's a great mistake of nature, as anyone must see, to have the cold weather come in the winter and hot weather in the summer. How delicious it must be to have it hot in December, now, while the cold, freezing season, and what a blessing to get bracing cold in July when everybody needs it! Now, that's the way they have it in New Zealand and that is what I call a sensible arrangement of the seasons."—Youth's Companion.

A Sailor's Autograph Album.

"You wear a wooden leg, Billie?" Old Billie sat in a sailor's saloon in the east side yesterday afternoon.

"That's what."

"Where did you get it?"

"In the West Indies, in '66—pirates."

"You love New York?"

"Depends. Say, this is the most wonderful wooden leg in the world."

"Looks as if it had seen service."

"Has. But that ain't it. All my pals has carved their names on this old wooden leg. See here. Jim [illegible]—he's dead these ten years. Jack [illegible]—Jack died in the African slave trade. Tom, Billie Bounce, Harry, Sam, Ted, Charlie Buzz an' Old Grimes an' Harvey an' Henshaw. All my [illegible]. Say, ain't that grand? I wouldn't sell this here old wooden leg for a big advance. It's the grandest thing in New York to-day."—N. Y. World.